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## Riots Shake German Politics

### Tightening of Law on Asylum-Seeking Predicted

**By Stephen Kinzer**  
*New York Times Service*  
**BONN** — Political shock waves from Rostock, where mobs of racist demonstrators besieged and burned a hostel housing foreign asylum-seekers, have jolted German politicians into actions that may transform the country's political landscape. Politicians of all parties now predict, for the first time, that Germany will soon tighten its immigration law, which is the most permissive in Europe. The rightist outbursts in Rostock and elsewhere in Eastern Germany have also led politicians to question whether the process of German unification is in serious trouble. By some standards, they say, conditions in Eastern cities like Rostock are worse now than under Communist rule. Anticipating the parliament's return Monday from its summer recess, party leaders have begun discussing a series of reactions to the widespread violence, ranging from new investment in Eastern Germany to better training for the police and social workers there. Most of their attention, however, is fixed on the hotly debated immigration question. Because Germany's immigration law is part of its 1949 constitution, any change requires a two-thirds majority in parliament and therefore must be approved by the main opposition party, the Social Democrats. Until now, the leftist Social Democrats have resisted mounting pressure to alter their position. Events in Rostock have evidently changed their minds. Senior Social Democrats have decided to call a special party congress, to be held this autumn, at which members will be asked to drop their long-standing opposition to tighter immigration laws. The act...

NEWS ANALYSIS  
tion is strongly supported by Social Democrats who are mayors and local council members. They say the party has no hope of winning the 1994 federal election unless it responds to public pressure to restrict immigration. "Measured by the symbolic importance of the issue, it certainly is a change of course," said Karlheinz Blessing, a party official. Mr. Blessing, like many political leaders, blamed social and economic pressures for motivating many of the Rostock rioters. "In that section of Rostock there are 25,000 people living in close quarters, half of them unemployed and many of them without any prospects," he said. "They were promised that after unification things...

were going to go a certain way. But these promises haven't been kept, and that has made people very angry. If we don't resolve this underlying problem, no change in immigration laws is going to make a difference." Under German law, all foreigners who claim to be politically persecuted at home may ask for asylum. While their claims are being investigated, which can take years, the government pays to house, feed, clothe and care for them. As a result of this law, far more asylum-seekers come to Germany than to any other country in Europe. A decade ago the number was less than 50,000 per year, but this year more than 400,000 are expected. Polls suggest that most Germans favor severe tightening of the system that permits them such easy entry. As alarm over the influx of foreigners has spread, far-right parties have made startling gains by using slogans like "The boat is full" and "Germany for the Germans." Established politicians fear that in 1994, these parties could win seats in the parliament. Besides threatening German political stability, xenophobic attacks like those in Rostock undermine the country's image as...



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## EC Official: French 'No' Won't Sink Currencies

### In Latest Paris Polls, The Maastricht Treaty Is Picking Up Support

**COPENHAGEN** — The European Monetary System is strong enough that it would easily survive French rejection of the Maastricht treaty in a Sept. 20 referendum, a European Community official said Tuesday. The official, Henning Christophersen of Denmark, the EC commissioner for economic affairs, said, "It is my opinion that there is both the liquidity and the political will to maintain the EMS system." There have been fears that a French rejection might not only sink European Community plans for economic and monetary union outlined in the treaty, but also threaten the system of exchange rate management. The exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System imposes strict limits on the extent to which the 10 member currencies are allowed to fluctuate and requires central banks to intervene to keep their national currencies within those limits. But Mr. Christophersen said, "The EMS has proven to be so strong that it will easily be able to survive a French 'no' vote." The Maastricht treaty was narrowly rejected by Danish voters in a June referendum, and a "no" vote by France would in effect kill it. Public-opinion polls issued Tuesday indicated support for the treaty was gaining. A SOFRES survey to be published in *Le Figaro*, the Paris daily, gave "yes" votes a 53 percent majority, two points up from the last SOFRES poll a week ago. An IFOP poll conducted Monday and Tuesday said the "no" and "yes" camps were tied at 50 percent each. Another IFOP poll four days earlier had shown 53 percent against the treaty. The two polls are to be published Thursday in the magazine *L'Express*. France's small Hunting, Fishing, Nature and Traditions Party has added its voice against the Maastricht treaty. The party uses familiar conservative arguments, such as fears over immigration, unemployment, crime and the Brussels bureaucracy to urge rejection of the treaty. "Maastricht will only reinforce the problems that we all have today," said André Goussat, the party's president. "Don't believe in this amazing paradise that the politicians are promising."

## A German Town Meets Its Last Jew

**By Marc Fisher**  
*Washington Post Service*  
**BRAND, Germany** — Alex Mathes, a retired baker in Philadelphia, swore never to return to the accursed country where he spent his first 25 years. He even forbade his children to set foot on German soil. During Nazi rule, the people of Brand, the town his ancestors had called home for hundreds of years, bounded Mr. Mathes's parents out of the bakery business, forced them out of their house and finally packed them onto a transport train. Alex escaped, but the bulk of the Mathes family was gassed in one death camp or another. So why is Mr. Mathes, 81, back in Brand? Why is he standing across the street from what was once his family's bake shop, staring at the exterior of the house through six lanes of speeding truck traffic? And why can he not bring himself to cross to the other side of the street, let alone knock at the door? What he sees through the distortions of...

time and memory, only Mr. Mathes knows. That he sees it all is the doing of Bruno Kreis, a 56-year-old resident of Brand, a bureaucrat and amateur historian who had never before met a Jew. Mr. Kreis is a member of Brand's local history association, a group of hobbyists who poke around old record books and cemetery stones, building family histories. Although some German groups have a tendency to lose their concentration when it comes to the middle of the 20th century, Mr. Kreis is not like that. When he turned to the Nazi period, his focus became sharper. He asked old Brand residents whether any Jews had lived in the village. When he got vague answers, he turned to the record books. "I found that there had been a Jewish kid only a few days apart from me in age," he says. "He was gassed. That really hit me. The scales dropped from my eyes, and I realized that the end came in the camps in Poland, but it started here. I realized...

there were Jews who left Brand who would have memories of the village then." Actually, there was only one Jew left who could give Mr. Kreis an account of that time. He tracked him to the United States and wrote him a letter. And so a chapter of history that seemed to have ended decades earlier — with a baker raising a family in a new world, and banishing memories of the old — was suddenly reopened. And thus, two men of common roots and powerful differences began a most unlikely dialogue. "You can't know me," Mr. Kreis wrote four years ago, offering to dig into local records to give details of the Mathes family history. Mr. Kreis asked for a reply, but added that "I'll also understand if you don't want to have any contact with me." For nights after he sent the letter, Mr. Kreis could not sleep. This was his only chance to find out what life had been like for the Jews of Brand. More important, it...

## Bush Returns to Survey Storm Damage

President Bush in Homestead, Florida, where he promised local governments 100 percent federal payment for hurricane recovery operations. Making his second visit to the devastated area, the president also pledged that Homestead Air Force Base would be rebuilt. Mr. Bush was to address the nation on television Tuesday night on the federal relief effort in Florida and Louisiana. Page 3.

## Nonaligned Nations Seeking to Overturn Big-Power Control of UN

**By Michael Richardson**  
*International Herald Tribune*  
**JAKARTA** — The Nonaligned Movement, concerned that the United States and other Western nations are in a dominant position after the disintegration of the Soviet bloc, is preparing a blueprint for a far-reaching change in the United Nations to reduce the influence of the major powers. Speaking at the opening of a summit meeting Tuesday, leaders of the group, whose members make up two-thirds of the countries in the United Nations, said that veto rights should be...

taken away from the five permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, Britain, France, China and Russia. They contended that other countries, particularly those from the developing world, should be given greater representation on the council. Delegates to the meeting said that Western reluctance to send forces to halt Serbian aggression in the former Yugoslavia, while the United States, Britain and France were imposing air-exclusion zones in northern and southern Iraq, had heightened Nonaligned concerns about selective intervention.

A restructuring of the United Nations to give the Third World more influence is certain to be opposed by the established powers. They will argue that it would weaken the decision-making authority of the United Nations at a time when it is being called on increasingly to provide emergency aid, peacekeeping troops and help in resolving conflicts. Nonetheless, the issue of UN reform appears to unite many Nonaligned nations, moderate as well as radical. President Suharto of Indonesia said that the group must "ensure that the new world order to...

which leaders of industrialized countries often refer does not turn out to be a new version of the same old patterns of domination of the strong over the weak and the rich over the poor. He proposed the immediate establishment of a high-level working group of Nonaligned states to put forward concrete proposals for changes at the United Nations. Delegates said that draft proposals being readied for approval by the summit participants had already laid out the major principles. Speaking after Mr. Suharto, Boutros Boutros...

Ghali, the secretary-general of the United Nations, defended its role. After listing trouble spots where the world body was active, he said that "the great part" of its work was "dedicated to resolving problems which face the Nonaligned countries." But Mr. Boutros Ghali, a former senior official in Egypt, appeared to encourage Nonaligned countries in their efforts to change the balance of power in the United Nations. He said that the end of the Cold War and bloc politics had not "erased the phenomena of..." See POWER, Page 6

## Senator Sees F-16 Sales to Taiwan

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — President George Bush was expected to announce on Wednesday an end to a decade-old ban on the sale of F-16 fighter jets to Taiwan, Senator Lloyd Bentsen said Tuesday. The White House declined to confirm the report but Mr. Bentsen, a Texas Democrat, said he had been "reliably informed" that the sale would be approved by Mr. Bush. "It sure took a lot of pressure in an election year by me and the Texas delegation to persuade him," Mr. Bentsen said. The decision could save 3,000 of the 5,800 jobs General Dynamics Corp. planned to pare from its division in Fort Worth, Texas. Taiwan has sought for the last decade to purchase up to 180 F-16s, which cost \$20 million each. But the Reagan and Bush administrations would not approve the deal, citing a 1982 agreement with China.

**Business/Finance**  
The U.S. recovery is losing momentum, two indicators suggested. Page 13.  
The rubble fell to a new low. Page 13.

## Dollar Hits a New Low Against Mark

The dollar fell to a new low on Tuesday despite intervention by the Federal Reserve. The dollar closed in New York at 1.3900 Deutsche marks after dropping as low as 1.3855 DM. Both levels were below the previous low of 1.3940 DM, on Aug. 25. Dealers in Frankfurt said the Federal Reserve intervened there, buying dollars for marks. The move failed to stop the dollar's fall, though, and dealers said there was no sign of intervention from the Bundesbank or other European central banks. (Page 13.)

	Up	Down
Dow Jones	8.91	3,266.26
Trib Index	0.22%	95.60

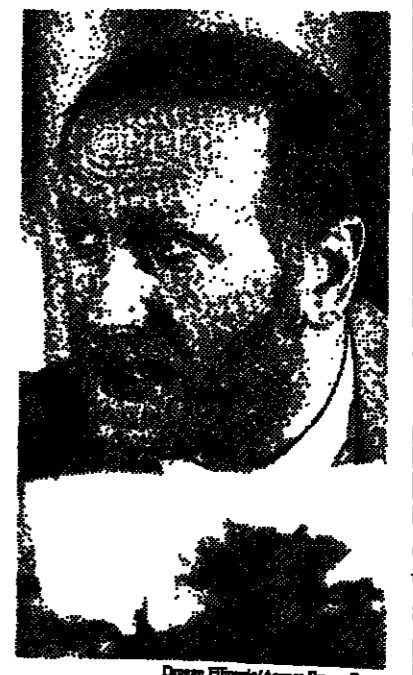
The Dollar	New York	Tues. close	Previous close
DM	1.39	1.4026	
Pound	2.002	1.998	
Yen	122.655	123.095	
FF	4.7385	4.792	

## Smitten by Clinton? Media Might Be Critics Say an Unconscious Bias Tilts Toward Democrats

**By Howard Kurtz**  
*Washington Post Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — Has the press gone soft on Bill Clinton? The question might have seemed absurd a few months ago, when Mr. Clinton was nearly buried beneath an avalanche of negative stories about his personal life and public record. At the time, of course, few expected Mr. Clinton to win the presidency. But in the six weeks since the Democratic convention — as polls have given Mr. Clinton a solid lead over President George Bush — many Republicans, and some journalists, have questioned whether the press is holding the Arkansas governor to a lesser standard than his opponent. "Some reporters are smitten with Clinton," said Brit Hume, the White House correspondent for ABC News. "There are things written about Bill Clinton and Al Gore that I've never seen written, even by opinion reporters. I think there has been a double standard." Mickey Kaus, a New Republic senior editor and self-described liberal activist, said that the press was on "an anti-Bush kick" and that "stories have set an unrelentingly positive tone about Clinton that contrasts sharply with the skeptical, adversarial stance toward Bush." To be sure, much of the coverage reflects...

the fact that Mr. Clinton has enjoyed several good weeks on the campaign trail, drawing big crowds and making few mistakes. But Mr. Clinton's poll numbers also give him the aura of a winner, which is reflected in upbeat coverage, while Mr. Bush's struggling campaign has been savaged like a losing baseball team on the sports pages. In addition to such pack-journalism tendencies, Mr. Bush is saddled with a stagnant economy and often blamed in news accounts if economic statistics dip — or, for that matter, if hurricane relief efforts falter. But some critics go a step further, saying that an unconscious bias among reporters produces a pro-Clinton tilt in the coverage. They offer these reasons: • Most reporters are relatively liberal and naturally sympathetic to Mr. Clinton's activist approach to government. • Baby-boom reporters tend to identify with the 46-year-old Democrat, whose experience with marijuana, the sexual revolution and the Vietnam War draft may mirror their own, while feeling remote from the 68-year-old president. This cultural affinity is augmented by the fact that many journalists have friends working for the Clinton camp. • A Clinton administration, with its new...

faces and policy initiatives, would be a far better story than a second Bush term. Some Clinton campaign reporters would likely become White House correspondents; others might cross the line into government. Mr. Kaus, the author of a new book on welfare reform, said he would happily work for Mr. Clinton if given the chance to put his ideas into effect. • Reporters who know Mr. Clinton well could enjoy special access. "The lure is the midnight phone call, the walk in the Rose Garden, being on a first-name basis with the president, getting the invites to the state dinners," said Walter Shapiro, a political reporter for Time who worked for the Carter administration. Television coverage of Mr. Bush in recent weeks has generally been critical. On the network evening newscasts in the first three weeks of August, 65 percent of the comments about Mr. Bush by nonpartisan sources were negative, compared with 41 percent of the references to Mr. Clinton, according to the Center for Media and Public Affairs. When Mr. Bush brought James A. Baker 3d to the White House, the CBS News correspondent Susan Spencer called it "a desperate attempt to get himself re-elected," adding...



Bobby Fischer, who bluntly indicated that he will disregard a U.S. warning.

## Fischer Ploy: In Your Face

**By Roger Cohen**  
*New York Times Service*  
**SVETI STEFAN, Yugoslavia** — Brooding and bitter, Bobby Fischer, the U.S. chess genius, emerged Tuesday from two decades as a recluse to dismiss the world's leading chess players as "the lowest dogs around" and to spit, quite literally, in the face of the U.S. government. The lean, gaunt figure who fascinated the world when he crushed Boris Spassky in 1972 to become the first American world chess champion was gone, replaced by a heavyset fellow with a beard. But Mr. Fischer's prickly character appeared more extreme than ever as he gave vent to anti-Semitic views and outlined his vision of a world in which plot after plot had been mounted against him. For his reappearance, 20 years to the day since his defeat of Mr. Spassky in Iceland, Mr. Fischer chose the fringes of...

## Hitting State Department Flak on the Frankfurt-to-Bombay Route

**By Don Phillips**  
*Washington Post Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — Why should an airline fly over one of the world's hot spots if it can take a longer route to find a worse one? On March 10, Delta Airlines routinely asked the Federal Aviation Administration to let it take a much shorter route from Frankfurt to New Delhi and Bombay. With the easing of tensions around the world, new opportunities have opened for money-saving shorter air routes, and Delta wanted permission to fly over northern Afghanistan starting April 1. Under U.S. law, the Federal Aviation Administration sets operating specifications, including the routes between any two airports, for all U.S. airlines. The agency routinely consults with the...

State Department on such matters, and in this case the State Department was keeping a watchful eye on the unstable political situation in Afghanistan, where various militia groups were rebelling against the government in Kabul. The State Department opined that no one knew whether these groups had high-altitude anti-aircraft missiles and might launch them, but why take the chance? So after a consultation with the department, the agency rejected Delta's request. Delta appealed the decision on July 17. United Airlines, which is scheduled to open a new London-New Delhi route on Feb. 10, followed suit by writing a letter of protest to the agency the same day. Between the Delta appeal and the United letter, a few facts came to light: • By taking a longer, more southerly route,

Delta's Boeing 767-300ER aircraft would fly about 45 minutes longer than it would have on the northerly route over Afghanistan. United's London flights would take two hours longer. Extra fuel alone would cost Delta \$827,000 a year and United \$2.46 million a year. • To operate nonstop during some months when weather conditions are unfavorable, United would have to limit flights to 168 passengers and no cargo, compared with the normal 208 passengers and 11,000 pounds (5,000 kilograms) of cargo. • No other nation forbids flights over Afghanistan, and the two international organizations that would have done so, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association, had not issued any alerts. • Pan American World Airways, which is...

now defunct, flew the route until Nov. 1, 1991, during a period when a war was going on in Afghanistan and the situation was worse. • Eight other airlines were flying the Afghan route daily. None had had any trouble. Then there was the Federal Aviation Administration's secret intelligence analysis that concluded what might seem obvious: The route over Afghanistan is probably less threatening than the route Delta was already flying, over Saudi Arabia and Syria. As the Delta protest bubbled up through the Federal Aviation Administration bureaucracy, it came to the attention of the deputy administrator, Barry M. Harris, who brought it to the attention of the new administrator, Thomas C. Richards. The higher-ups in the agency contacted higher-ups in the State Department, which...

eventually relented earlier this month, saying the situation in Afghanistan had changed. To those in the airline industry, the delay was just one of many instances where the government fails to appreciate the urgency of commercial decisions. For example, Delta spent an extra \$275,000 on fuel for its four weekly flights during the four-month decision-making process. The story has an ironic postscript: Shortly after Delta began flying the new route, renewed fighting in Kabul knocked out Afghanistan's one air-traffic control center. As of last week, nobody could fly over Afghanistan. So, at least temporarily, all the world's air traffic — including Delta — is back on the old, longer route.

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# UN Puts Inspectors In Iraq on Security Alert After Attacks

Baghdad — Nuclear inspectors began their latest mission here Tuesday protected by additional Iraqi guards after UN personnel were put on maximum alert against attack.

The 15 experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna are on the first UN weapons mission since the allies imposed an air exclusion zone to protect Shites in southern Iraq.

The Iraqis, who deny involvement in the attacks, assigned extra security men to the team.

The team's chief, Maurizio Zaffarano of Italy, who refused to reveal where the inspectors were going, said that the renewed tension between Iraq and the West should have "no impact" on the mission.

"There is no relation between our work and the zone," Mr. Zaffarano said.

He said the nuclear inspectors — 12 Americans, French, Germans, Italians and Poles — would begin work Tuesday in the capital and in other cities as necessary. Calling the team's plans "routine," he said he hoped for a "very quiet mission" — and a fruitful one.

Afterward, a UN official said

there had been "no problems" during a full day of work. The official, who insisted that his name not be used, said "a lot" of Iraqi security personnel accompanied the team, but gave no specifics.

The team is following up on work carried out by the last nuclear team, which destroyed installations at two atomic sites.

The 200 UN personnel in Iraq were put on maximum security alert after the latest attacks against them. A UN spokesman, Francois Gualandrucci, said in New York that windshields were smashed on two UN vehicles in Baghdad on Monday and that staff members had received threatening phone calls.

UN guards discovered a bomb under their car as they were leaving Iraqi government areas for the Kurdish-controlled north last week.

The nuclear mission is the 43d under Gulf War cease-fire resolutions calling for the elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

Fourteen chemical experts also traveled to Baghdad to join a team preparing to destroy 40,000 chemical weapons at the Muthana facility outside the capital. (AP, AP)

# Russia Sending 2 Warships To Join Allied Force in Gulf

Moscow — Russia announced Tuesday that it was sending two warships to the Gulf to join international peace-keeping forces there.

An armed forces statement issued by the Itar-Tass press agency said the anti-submarine ship Admiral Vinogradov and the tanker Boris Butoma would depart in the first 10 days of September.

The two ships, from the Pacific fleet, would go "as part of international peacekeeping forces in the Gulf according to United Nations resolutions."

The former Soviet Union was for years an ally and arms supplier of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, but Russia is now closely aligned with the West in the Gulf.

During the Gulf War last year, Moscow gave diplomatic and moral backing to the U.S.-led alliance

that threw Iraqi forces out of Kuwait, after unsuccessful attempts to broker a peace deal. It stopped short of committing any forces.

The United States, Britain and France have imposed an exclusion zone over southern Iraq in what they say is a move to stop Mr. Saddam using air power to persecute Shiite Muslims there. Baghdad has denounced this as an attempt to break up Iraq.

U.S. and British warships are also enforcing UN sanctions with a naval blockade in the Gulf and Red Sea approaches to Jordanian port of Aqaba.

Paris Sends 4 Planes

France sent four Mirage 2000 jet fighters Tuesday to Saudi Arabia to help the Gulf War alliance Britain and the United States in imposing an exclusion zone over southern Iraq. The Associated Press reported from Orange, France.

# Russia Bomb Yield: U.S. Nuclear Fuel

By Thomas W. Lippman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has agreed to buy bomb-grade uranium from Russia's dismantled nuclear warheads and convert it into fuel for commercial nuclear plants, marking the biggest sword-into-plowshares agreement of the post-Cold War era.

Under a contract to be negotiated over the next year, Russia would receive hard currency for one of its few exportable commodities and use some of the money to make badly needed repairs to its nuclear power plants. The United States would benefit by acquiring relatively low-cost nuclear fuel and ensuring that the Russian material is no longer used in weapons.

This agreement will help ensure that nuclear weapons-grade material does not fall into the wrong hands, while providing funds to promote economic reforms and the transition to a market-based economy in Russia, President George Bush said Monday. "At home, this agreement will secure long-term supplies of less expensive fuel for U.S. nuclear power stations to the benefit of American consumers, with no adverse impact on American jobs."

He added an election-year note: "This U.S.-Russian agreement illustrates how foreign policy accomplishments can promote our domestic economic well-being while making the world a safer place to live."

Russia's atomic energy minister, Viktor N. Mikhailov, offered a deal along the lines of the one announced Monday when he visited Washington in July.

But despite its apparent logic, the agreement could be controversial for reasons having to do with nuclear nonproliferation policy and the depressed state of the U.S. uranium industry.

Longstanding U.S. policy has been to keep weapons-related uranium separate from commercial nuclear power, thus limiting the op-

portunities for unauthorized access to bomb-grade material. Blending weapons-grade uranium into commercial fuel would mean abandoning that policy.

In addition, the U.S. uranium industry has shrunk to about a fifth of its 1980 peak output, in large part because of a surge in low-cost imports of commercial-grade fuel from the former Soviet Union.

The Commerce Department has made a preliminary finding that Russia is "dumping" uranium in the United States at unfairly low prices. That ruling did not apply to highly enriched, bomb-grade uranium, because no such material had been sold commercially.

But a final ruling, due this autumn, could be amended to apply duties to the bomb-grade material if it is intended for commercial use, lawyers in the case said.

Mr. Bush's assertion that importing more uranium would result in any U.S. job loss is based on the fact that the Energy Department's uranium plants are extremely inefficient, money-losing electricity guzzlers. By obtaining Russia's highly enriched uranium, diluting it and then feeding it to U.S. power plants, the uranium plants would require less electricity and thus could save money.

Under the agreement announced Monday, the United States would buy at least 10 tons a year of highly enriched Russian uranium for five years, and at least 30 tons a year after that. No price was given, but industry analysts said an estimate can be calculated this way:

One metric ton of highly enriched uranium can be diluted to produce roughly 600,000 pounds (272,000 kilograms) of low-enriched uranium oxide for power plant use. The spot market price for uranium has recently been about \$7.50 a pound. Therefore, the 10 tons to be sold by Russia in the first year would have a market value of about \$45 million, minus the cost of diluting it and transporting it.

Mr. Heisenberg had always been a German nationalist but had never joined the Nazi Party. He was critical of the regime, especially for dismissing Jewish professors and trying to ban such "Jewish" science as Einstein's general theory of relativity. In 1937, he was attacked in an SS periodical as a "representative of the Einsteinian spirit" and

# Muslims And Serbs Clash Near Sarajevo

Reuters

SARAJEVO — Serbian and Muslim forces fought battles around the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, on Tuesday despite peace pledges at international talks. At least eight deaths were reported.

Mortars and gunfire sounded from the suburbs of Dobrinja and Nedzarici throughout the day while battles raged around Stup and Ilidza.

Serbian forces opposed to Bosnia's independence from Yugoslavia staged a new thrust against the mainly Muslim defenders in Hrasno, a once-affluent suburb to the south.

The renewed fighting occurred in spite of pledges by the warring sides at peace talks in London last week to end five months of fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In Belgrade, the Yugoslav prime minister, Milan Panic, geared himself for a political fight to withstand a parliamentary vote of no-confidence introduced by backers of President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia. They accused Mr. Panic of betraying Serbia's interests at the London talks.

A close Panic aide said: "The irony, the tragedy of it all is that Panic, who alone managed to avoid Serbia being put on trial, should himself be put on one by Serbs in Belgrade."

The parliamentary debate on the vote could take place as early as Friday, Western officials have warned that the peace process could be derailed if Mr. Panic were removed.



A Serbian soldier grabbing a bite to eat as fighting raged again Tuesday in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

# Hitler's Atom Expert: Hero or Bungler? Papers Fuel Debate on Physicist Who Failed to Build Bomb

By William J. Broad New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Was he a courageous liar who tricked Hitler into thinking the atomic bomb was impracticable, or a technical bungler who, having sold his soul to Nazi barbarians, inadvertently led them astray?

That, in essence, is the question scholars have debated for nearly a half century about Werner Heisenberg, child prodigy, giant of modern physics, Nobel laureate at the age of 31, author of the uncertainty principle and, inexplicably to many experts, the leading light of Nazi efforts to harness the destructive power of the atom for world conquest.

Today, the middle of Mr. Heisenberg's role in Nazi Germany during World War II is getting new scrutiny as secret wartime papers and documents are made public for the first time.

Recordings of his reaction to the bombing of Hiroshima, made surreptitiously by British intelligence, were recently declassified and have been seized upon by Mr. Heisenberg's critics as showing that he was technically inept.

Others cite portions of the transcripts as evidence that Mr. Heisenberg knew a good deal about making

a bomb and that he may have misled the Nazis.

In general, the question of why Hitler failed to build the bomb has long intrigued historians.

At the heart of this saga was Mr. Heisenberg, a physicist who turned science on its head by helping destroy the traditional model of the atom, in which particles moved about the atomic nucleus like planets around the sun.

His view was statistical, paradoxical and revolutionary. Speeding electrons were seen as jumping from one orbit to another, in quantum, without passing through the space in between them.

Less than a year after receiving the Nobel Prize for his formulation of quantum mechanics, Mr. Heisenberg in 1933 found his cozy scientific world thrown into chaos as Hitler came to power.

Mr. Heisenberg had always been a German nationalist but had never joined the Nazi Party. He was critical of the regime, especially for dismissing Jewish professors and trying to ban such "Jewish" science as Einstein's general theory of relativity. In 1937, he was attacked in an SS periodical as a "representative of the Einsteinian spirit" and

an enemy of the state who harbored at his side an inordinate number of Jews and foreigners.

A grueling investigation ensued. Mr. Heisenberg's home was bugged by the Gestapo. He was eventually allowed to go about his business but was denied a promotion to direct the Institute for Theoretical Physics at the University of Munich, where he was the chosen successor.

David C. Cassidy, author of "Uncertainty: The Life and Science of Werner Heisenberg," argues that such abuse set the stage for Mr. Heisenberg to try to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of Nazi leaders.

"Heisenberg came to regard his personal survival in Nazi Germany as tantamount to the survival of decent physics," he writes, leading to moral compromises and "ingratiation with the regime."

With the outbreak of war in 1939, Mr. Heisenberg was drafted into Germany's secret effort to perfect an atomic bomb, of which he soon became the scientific head.

He worked hard on the atomic project with a relatively small team but was pessimistic from the start. Mr. Heisenberg told Nazi officials that it would take wartime Germany too long to learn how to make the needed quantities of the key bomb material, uranium 235.

By 1942, Albert Speer, Hitler's minister of armaments, questioned him closely about the bomb's feasibility. Mr. Heisenberg, Speer recalled in his memoirs, "was by no means encouraging," giving the impression that the bomb was too distant to have "any bearing on the course of the war."

Historians generally agree that Mr. Heisenberg's pessimism ended serious German hopes for perfecting the bomb during the war. They disagree, however, on the reasons for his pessimism.

After the war, Mr. Heisenberg himself was the first to promote the moral scruples idea, saying in a 1946 article that he and his colleagues had purposefully used their influence to steer the research away from the manufacture of bombs to mastering reactors.

This claim was challenged by Samuel Goudsmit, an American physicist who helped round up

Nazi atomic scientists during the European campaign. "Also," in his 1947 book, "Also," the code name for the intelligence operation, Mr. Goudsmit maintained that Mr. Heisenberg and his team had been immoral bunglers.

Over the decades, the pendulum in this debate has swung back and forth as new evidence has come to light, with recent scholarship tend-

ing to see Mr. Heisenberg as a Nazi pawn. He died in Munich in 1976.

Shaking new evidence came to light this year in the form of declassified transcripts of recordings made with hidden microphones in 1945 by British intelligence as Mr. Heisenberg and nine other Nazi atom scientists were detained at Farm Hall, a country estate near Cambridge, England.

The transcripts show the shock of the German scientists at the news of the bombing of Hiroshima and their reflections on their own failed effort.

"We didn't do it because all the physicists didn't want to do it on principle," Carl F. von Weizsacker is quoted as saying in the transcripts.

"I don't believe that," replied Otto Hahn, the fission pioneer, "but I am thankful we didn't succeed."

Mr. Heisenberg told his colleagues that the problem went much deeper.

"The whole structure of the relationship between the scientist and the state in Germany," he said, "was such that, although we were

not 100 percent anxious to do it, on the other hand we were so little trusted by the state that even if we had wanted to do it, it would not have been easy to get it through."

Later he added, "I never thought we would make a bomb, and at the bottom of my heart I was really glad."

Jeremy Bernstein, a physics professor at Stevens Institute of Technology, evaluates the transcripts in the Aug. 13 issue of The New York Review of Books, alleging errors of nuclear understanding and suggesting that the Germans' failure had more to do with technical misjudgment than moral scruples.

Mr. Bernstein writes that Mr. Heisenberg "did not understand some of the essentials," saying he failed to make a serious estimate of the critical mass of material needed for a nuclear explosion.

Sharply disagreeing with this assessment are Stanley Goldberg, a science historian, and Thomas Powers, a journalist, who review the Farm Hall transcripts in the September issue of The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. They say the transcripts give credence to the idea that Mr. Heisenberg purposefully derailed the program.

They republish parts of a transcript unquoted by Mr. Bernstein, in which Mr. Heisenberg suggested a private conversation that a bomb's weight could be cut dramatically if a reflector was used to bounce speeding neutrons from an exploding weapon back into its core.

And they quote a giant of American physics and the U.S. A-bomb project, code-named Manhattan, Hans Bethe, as saying that the transcripts show "Heisenberg knew a lot about the secrets of bomb manufacture."

Mr. Cassidy, the author of "Uncertainty," believes Mr. Heisenberg probably deceived himself into thinking he was an opponent of the Nazi regime, when in fact he aided it.

"He tried to walk a fine line of supporting the government and yet maintaining his own dignity and independence," Mr. Cassidy said in an interview, adding that "the debate will undoubtedly go on" for many years over whether he achieved the latter goal.

# London Relents on Male Au Pair

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Britain is to review laws excluding male au pairs from working here after a widely publicized case in which a 19-year-old Swedish man was deported for being the wrong sex.

Home Secretary Kenneth Clarke, who allowed the Swede, Johan Egelstedt, to stay on as a visitor hours before he was due to leave the country Monday, said he would look again at the 1971 Immigration Act allowing only unmarried women, 17 to 27 years old, to be au pairs. Mr. Clarke made

it clear that the ruling was unlikely to be changed soon. Mr. Egelstedt had been hired by Iain and Sue Banghan of Leicester as an au pair for their four children, 4 to 11 years old.

Mr. Banghan said she chose a male au pair as a way of showing her children that child care was the responsibility of both sexes.

Mr. Egelstedt was detained on arrival at Heathrow airport and allowed only seven days but must not work as an au pair and can apply for a six-month extension once the month is up.

not betrayed anyone," said the paper's editor in chief, Gemma N. Selwyn.

He insisted that the newspaper would keep its editorial independence while escaping financial "oppression" and "the humiliating procedure of extracting credits from capricious, politicized bankers."

Mr. Selwyn said Pravda, which was forced to close for three weeks in March and has survived on bank credits since then, had no choice but to find a patron. The paper's circulation, over 10 million five years ago, is down to 1.4 million, according to latest figures.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Somali Alliance Warns on UN Guards

ROME (AFP) — An alliance of Somali movements announced Tuesday that it would not allow UN guards for relief operations into areas under its control, in an apparent challenge to an airlift of food that the United States has begun in Somalia.

An official of the Somali National Alliance, Osman Hassan Ato, said a UN decision to send 3,000 troops to oversee relief operations, in addition to an initial 500, "cannot be accepted and applied to territory under SNA control." The alliance includes the forces of General Mohammed Farah Aidiid, the Somali Patriotic Movement and the Southern Somali National Movement. It has asserted its control over about two-thirds of the country.

Mr. Ato said that the UN operation risked undermining a "national police corps" of at least 6,000 members that the alliance was forming. He expressed fears that UN forces would be forced "beyond their brief as escorts to become an armed intervention force."

## Dubcek Seriously Hurt in Car Crash

PRAGUE (AP) — Alexander Dubcek, 70, leader of the 1968 "Prague Spring" reforms, was seriously injured Tuesday when a car in which he was riding skidded off a wet rural highway.

A Prague doctor said his injuries, to the chest and spine, were "serious, but not critical," and added that Mr. Dubcek had been unconscious for several hours and remained on a respirator.

The police said the accident occurred about 90 kilometers (50 miles) southwest of Prague. Mr. Dubcek was taken to a hospital in Humpolec and later transferred by helicopter to Prague.

## Seoul Magnate Would Unify Koreas

WASHINGTON (WP) — A South Korean industrialist who is competing in his country's presidential race forecast that, if he were elected, North and South Korea would be unified within his five-year term of office.

Chung Ju Yung, 77, founder and just-retired chairman of Seoul's huge Hyundai Business Group, said he favored finding a place of exile for President Kim Il Sung of North Korea and his son, Kim Jong Il, as a means of easing the unification process. The deposed Kims should not be punished for abuses in their long rule, Mr. Chung told Washington Post editors and reporters.

He said he believed the North Korean leaders would agree to go into exile because the North has lost the Soviet Union as a close ally and China and South Korea last week established full diplomatic relations. Mr. Chung, who founded an opposition party earlier this year, is widely reported to be trailing the presidential candidates of the governing party, Kim Young Sam, and the long-established opposition party, Kim Dae Jung.

## Tajik Dissidents Free 13 Officials

MOSCOW (AP) — Anti-government protesters demanding the resignation of President Rakhman Nabiyev of Tajikistan released 13 senior officials from the presidential palace in Dushanbe on Tuesday as hundreds of supporters surrounded the building, a news agency said.

An estimated 1,000 protesters, many of whom were Muslim and some of whom carried automatic rifles, kept vigil outside the building, witnesses said. Armed opposition groups were seen in at least five areas of the city, the Interfax news agency reported.

The first deputy prime minister, Djumshed Karimov, was among those released Tuesday, according to Serafedin Nasreddinov, the deputy head of the Tajik mission in Moscow.

## For the Record

Israel said it freed 138 more Palestinian prisoners on Tuesday as a goodwill gesture coinciding with Middle East peace talks in Washington. The army said 195 prisoners were released on Monday of a total 600 to be let out this week. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Greek Unions Order Further Strikes

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greek labor unions stepped up action against a government austerity plan on Tuesday by calling more strikes as long power cuts hit many parts of the country. Strikes last a week or indefinitely were called in the state banking, power, telecommunications and postal sectors.

State banks, on strike for the past seven days, will remain closed for two more days. Employees at the telephone company and postal workers start indefinite strikes on Wednesday and hospital doctors were expected to join in on Thursday. The General Confederation of Greek Workers called a 24-hour general strike for Thursday, which is expected to hit all sectors of the economy.

The Bolshoi, Russia's premier opera and ballet theater, opened its new season on Tuesday by announcing a price increase for tickets. A ticket for a ground-floor seat now costs 80 rubles (about 38 cents), as opposed to 10 rubles last year and tickets to feature performances from foreign artists will cost 100 to 150 rubles each. (AFP)

Most U.S. airlines plan to raise domestic fares by varying amounts as of Saturday. This follows an announcement by Continental Airlines, which said it would raise fares on about two-thirds of its flights by \$10 to \$40 a ticket. United Airlines will raise fares on many domestic flights by the same amounts. American Airlines, Delta Air Lines, TWA and a number of smaller carriers made similar announcements. (AFP)

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said it would add seven new destinations and increase the number of its weekly flights by 220 for the winter season beginning Oct. 25. The new destinations are Bombay and Calcutta; Sena, Yemen; Capetown; Kiev; Bogota; and Billund, Denmark. (Bloomberg)

## The Weather

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday

Region	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
North America	Most of the eastern third of the nation will have sunny weather late this week. The central part of the nation will be warm with scattered rains. Chilly weather in the west and scattered frosts with blanket snow in Canada.		
Europe	Much of Northern Europe will be cool and rainy Thursday through Saturday. Showers are likely in London and Paris Thursday. By Friday and Saturday will be mainly dry. Windy and cool weather is in store for Berlin Thursday through Saturday, but Madrid will be warm.		
Asia	Typhoon Omar will pass near Okinawa with torrential rains and damaging winds Thursday. Other typhoons in the western Pacific will do less damage Thursday. Most of Japan will be stormy into the weekend with frequent showers.		
South America			
Africa			
Australia			
Europe			
Asia			
South America			
Africa			
Australia			

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**Pravda Is Bailed Out by Greek Businessman**  
Reuters  
MOSCOW — Pravda broke the news to its readers on Tuesday that the newspaper founded by Lenin was being rescued by a Greek businessman.  
The former organ of the Soviet Communist Party said that the Greek businessman, Yannis Yannikos, would be its partner in a joint venture, Pravda International, to save the paper from financial ruin. Mr. Yannikos will take 55 percent of the new company and become its president. Pravda will retain 45 percent. "We have not sold ourselves to anyone, and we have

not betrayed anyone," said the paper's editor in chief, Gemma N. Selwyn.

He insisted that the newspaper would keep its editorial independence while escaping financial "oppression" and "the humiliating procedure of extracting credits from capricious, politicized bankers."

Mr. Selwyn said Pravda, which was forced to close for three weeks in March and has survived on bank credits since then, had no choice but to find a patron. The paper's circulation, over 10 million five years ago, is down to 1.4 million, according to latest figures.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Page 2" and "INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1992".



صلى الله عليه وسلم

CAMPAIGN '92 / HOLLYWOOD VS. QUAYLE

ELECTION NOTES

Americans Abroad: Details on How to Vote
WASHINGTON — Americans abroad who want to vote in the 1992 general election can apply for absentee ballots by using the Federal Post Card Application...

A Low Floor in the Great Economic Debate

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — As the choice between Bill Clinton and George Bush moves toward the traditional Labor Day opener of the general election race, it is clear that earlier fears were overstated. The 1992 presidential election will not degenerate entirely into a cheap, shallow, demagogic discussion...

Clinton Widens Lead Over Bush, Poll Shows

WASHINGTON — The latest Washington Post/ABC News Poll shows Bill Clinton sharply widening his lead over President George Bush. Among registered voters, Mr. Clinton leads by 55 percent to 36 percent...

Quote-Unquote

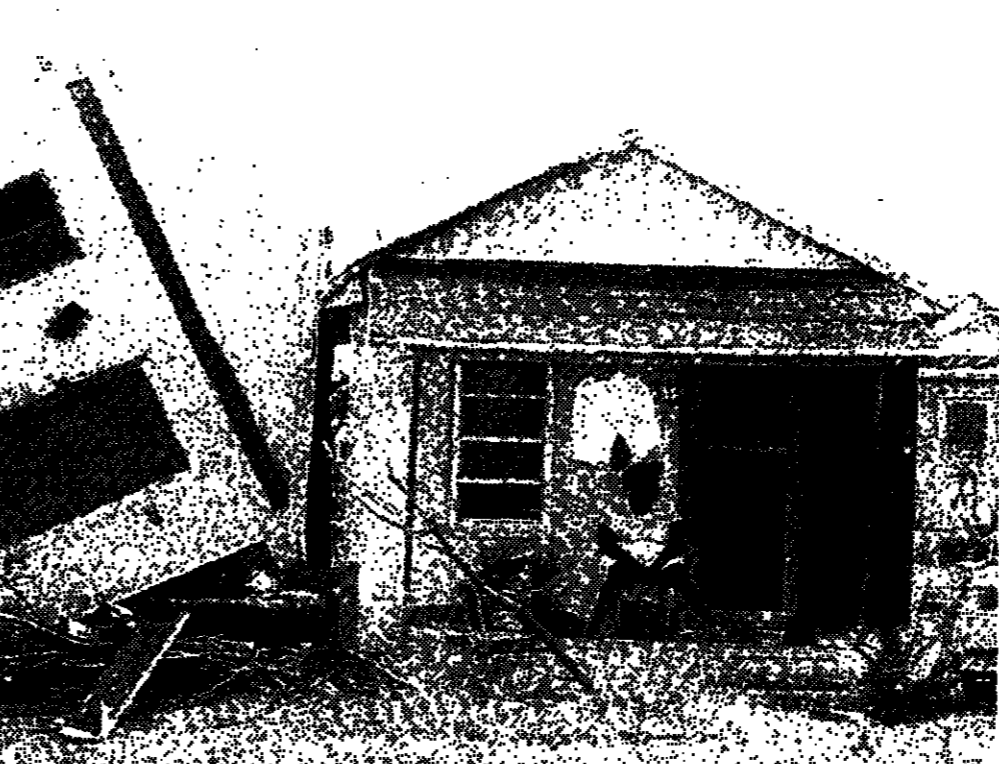
Marlin Fitzwater, questioned about his dual role as the government-paid press secretary for the White House and as the president's political spokesman: "I tell you when a candidate, as Mr. Clinton did, calls the president Pinocchio and just in case you didn't get the point puts out a press release calling him a liar, what does he expect us to do? You think I'm going to say that sounds great Bill, sling a little more mud here, that's terrific."

Away From the Hustings

- Randy Weaver, a white supremacist whose defiance of the law made him a hero to hate groups in the West, surrendered to the authorities, ending an 11-day siege at his mountaintop cabin in the woods of northern Idaho.
• A parked car gambling scam resulted in the arrest of one black-jack pit supervisor and three other people, said officials at Treasure Island Casino in Red Wing, Minnesota.
• Nuclear plant operators were told by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that they must take additional steps to compensate for a faulty fire barrier installed in more than 80 of the installations.
• Ad campaigns intended to discourage children from cigarettes, run by the tobacco industry, are ineffective and one actually encourages youngsters to smoke, a New York researcher said.
• An agreement to end California's fiscal deadlock was endangered when Governor Pete Wilson vetoed a school spending bill, jeopardizing a \$57 billion budget compromise.
• Detroit teachers went on strike in the city's public schools, the nation's seventh-largest district with 168,000 public school students.
• A fire fighter was killed when a dead tree trunk fell on him in Oakridge, Oregon, as he helped dig a line around a 760-acre (300 hectares) blaze burning in a forest that is home to the endangered northern spotted owl.
• Two Wall Street office towers were evacuated and part of a major commuter highway was closed after a break in a 30-inch (76-centimeter) water main.

Senate Puts Judges on Hold

Democrats Hope to Keep Vacancies for Clinton
By Neil A. Lewis
WASHINGTON — In the latest in the war for ideological control of the federal courts, the Democrats, who control the Senate, have begun to delay confirmation of some of President George Clinton's nominees for key judgeships...



A resident of Homestead, Florida, on the front porch of her home, which was spared serious harm despite the topping of her neighbor's.

Bush Pledges 100% Aid For Hurricane Recovery

HOMESTEAD, Florida — President George Bush returned to South Florida on Tuesday and promised to provide 100 percent federal reimbursement — rather than the customary 75 percent — to local governments for hurricane recovery operations. Florida will have to provide \$10 per capita, a nominal sum compared with the multi-billion-dollar cost of the storm. Mr. Bush said the 100 percent reimbursement "applies to all authorized public assistance costs, including debris removal to eliminate immediate threats to public health and safety, emergency work to save lives and protect public health and safety, and repair and reconstruction of uninsured public and private nonprofit facilities."

Insurers Put Cost At \$7.3 Billion

MIAMI — The insurance industry said Tuesday that its preliminary estimate of insured damage inflicted by the hurricane last week was a record \$7.3 billion. Gary Kerney, of the American Insurance Services Group, said \$6 billion of that was in Dade County, Florida, alone. He said the figure did not include losses to agriculture and government property such as Homestead Air Force Base, which was virtually destroyed, or roads or bridges damaged in the storm. Mr. Kerney estimated that about 685,000 claims would be reported in Florida alone. The preliminary figures make the storm the most costly catastrophe in the nation's history. "Until Andrew, Hugo was the nation's costliest disaster, costing \$4.2 billion," Mr. Kerney said. The state insurance commissioner, Tom Gallagher, issued an emergency rule prohibiting insurance companies from canceling policies for nonpayment of premiums. An insurance Department spokesman said the grace period for auto and home policies had been extended from 10 to 30 days.

Now, Threat of Disease for Storm Victims

By Larry Rohter
HOMESTEAD, Florida — With food and other supplies flowing into the areas devastated by the hurricane last week and temporary housing finally being erected, government and private relief agencies say they now face a new crisis: the breakdown of hygiene, sanitation and normal health care. The half-dozen major hospitals in the disaster zone of southern Dade County remain closed. Makeshift clinics have been set up at schools and community centers, but doctors and nurses have been so busy treating the hundreds of injured who have come to them that they have virtually no time to spend on going into the neighborhoods to tell people how to avoid dysentery, heat prostration, diarrhea and other ailments. Hundreds of doctors' offices were demolished in the storm. Most pharmacies were also ravaged, and many patients have been unable to find their physician or refill the prescriptions they depend on. After two days of heavy rains over the weekend that left victims of the storm sodden, weary and discouraged, the stench of rotting garbage and decaying food hung over much of southern Dade County on Monday. While delivery of food and water has been a priority, removal of garbage and debris has lagged. Infestations of mosquitoes and rats are becoming a problem, particularly for the thousands still living in the ruins of homes that no longer have roofs, windows or four walls. "At this point, we have to be on the alert for a whole range of diseases that flourish in unsanitary conditions, from diphtheria and dysentery to malaria and hepatitis," said Bill Carruthers, deputy director of an emergency medical team brought in from St. Luke's Hospital in suburban Cincinnati last week as part of the federal government's disaster assistance program. "These could begin to be a problem in the next few days." Dr. Joe Greer, director of Camillus House, a nonprofit medical center that serves the poor of Miami and its suburbs, said he was worried about outbreaks of salmonella, hepatitis, typhoid and other diseases that arise anytime "water is contaminated from fecal matter." In addition, he said, doctors report seeing far higher than normal numbers of children suffering from diarrhea, dehydration, and ear and upper respiratory infections. Doctors and medical volunteers stressed that they had not yet seen any instances of major communicable diseases. For that reason, and because there have been no reported cases of typhoid or cholera in the area in the weeks before the hurricane, the federal Centers for Disease Control said there was no need for mass immunization against any infection. Nonetheless, doctors in Florida say they are watching for unusual patterns of illness. "We are going to be more worried as the week goes on, because a lot of infections have an incubation period, and people with cuts who walk in all the slop that is out there are going to be showing up in a few days," said Dr. Barry R. Weiss, an emergency room specialist who is working as a volunteer at a field clinic here. Medical relief workers said they were paying special attention to the large number of migrant farm workers from Latin America and the Caribbean who live or work in Homestead and Florida City. Many have received little, if any, medical care in their home countries and thus are believed to suffer from a variety of easily transmissible ailments, including intestinal parasites and perhaps even cholera. "All it takes is one person and some bad water, and the chain is started," said Dr. Marlin Becker of the Broward County Medical Association, who is helping run a pair of volunteer clinics. To ease concern over sanitation, the authorities have begun installing portable toilets in the neighborhoods where the hurricane hit hardest. To prevent outbreaks of mosquito-borne diseases such as encephalitis and possibly malaria, state authorities have begun pesticide spraying in areas most devastated by the hurricane. Military spokesmen said the first two tent settlements being constructed would consist of 108 tents, each with 14 cots, for a total capacity of 1,512 people, plus a mess hall and shower and sanitary facilities. They added that the supplies already on hand included enough tents and cots to provide housing for at least an additional 20,000 people.

Clinton Sees President Raising Medicare Cost

MACON, Georgia — Bill Clinton told senior citizens Tuesday that George Bush would force them to pay hundreds of dollars more a year for their Medicare coverage. "George Bush's new budget hits hardest on the oldest," Mr. Clinton said, citing recent White House budget proposals, many of which the president has never personally endorsed. "He's going after Medicare the same way he's going after middle-class taxpayers," Mr. Clinton said.

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'Stomped' by Stars, The Vice President Stands His Ground

By Bernard Weisraub
New York Times Service
HOLLYWOOD — It's war! The entertainment industry, led by television, and Vice President Dan Quayle are in open conflict in a noisy, angry and even funny clash that has sharply intensified the uneasy political mood in Hollywood. Although there are some highly visible Republicans in town supporting the re-election of President George Bush and Mr. Quayle, the dispute over "family values," the "cultural elite" and single motherhood has whipped up heavily Democratic Hollywood into an us-versus-them furor. "I've never seen a time where people have responded this viciously and taken the attacks so much to heart," said Gary David Goldberg, the creator of "Brooklyn Bridge" and other television series. Hollywood's resentment at the attacks spilled over Sunday night in the nationally televised 44th annual Prime-Time Emmy Awards. The creator of the TV situation comedy "Murphy Brown," Diane English, laced into Mr. Quayle for criticizing what he described this spring as the show's glorification of single motherhood. Joining Ms. English in ridiculing Mr. Quayle during the awards presentation were the show's stars, Candice Bergen, and an array of stand-up comedians and television stars. "Boy, Quayle is just getting stomped here," said one of the show's hosts, the comedian Dennis Miller. He remarked at one point that the vice president had "better learn how to spell 'potato,' because if the economy keeps going down the way it is, that's all we'll be eating." Perhaps the most biting comment was made by Ms. English. "I would like to thank our sponsors for hanging in there when it was getting really dangerous," she said. "I would also like to thank, in particular, all the single parents out there who, either by choice or by necessity, are raising their kids alone. Don't let anybody tell you you're not a family." And then Ms. English added, "As Murphy herself said, I couldn't possibly do a worse job raising my kid alone than the Reagans did with theirs." The attacks angered Mr. Quayle and his staff. Speaking to a crowd of supporters Monday on the airport tarmac in Huntsville, Alabama, the vice president said: "Now did you all see the Emmys last night? Did you see that my favorite TV show got a lot of awards? Now, 'Murphy Brown,' listen closely, 'cause I'm only going to say it once. You owe me big-time."

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A World Foreign Legion

The U.S. Cavalry has finally arrived in Somalia, bringing food and sympathy to a people beset by civil war and famine. Four big American transports packed with bags of rice and beans...

Russia Owes Some Data

There is continuing anxiety in the American government that the Russians may not have entirely closed down their outlawed biological weapons program. It is not clear if they are holding back the information that they have let go...

Slowly After the Storm

Slow and uncertain, the government's response to the great disaster in Florida has not been good enough. The hurricane hit southern Florida just before dawn on Monday, Aug. 24...

Other Comment

The Challenge in Germany

It is about time that politicians should draw the consequences from right-wing extremism with the same toughness they show when they confront the left wing. One must avoid misunderstandings. Not only the one about the state reaction, rather softly because the war is not taking place in the houses of the mighty...

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It's Getting Late to Prevent Bosnia in the Caucasus

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — In the eruptions of aggressive nationalism after the collapse of the Soviet Union, some ethnic groups have used independence as the first step toward the creation of homogeneous states. To accomplish this, they are expelling and terrorizing national minorities. The West's misunderstanding of nationalist politics from the Balkans to Central Asia, its insistence on reducing these conflicts to "tribal warfare" or "primordial religious differences," and the reluctance to become entangled in seemingly irresolvable struggles have led to a dangerously passive. This allows the conflicts to grow into wider wars, as in Yugoslavia — and, increasingly, in Transcaucasia. The republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan are fighting a four-sided war: against each other and for control of two autonomous regions, Nagorno-Karabakh, an Armenian-dominated enclave within Azerbaijan, and Nakhichevan, an Azerbaijani enclave on Armenia's southern border. To the north, Georgian suppression of Abkhazians and Ossetians further destabilizes the region. Beyond Transcaucasia, Turkey is anxiously watching as Turkish Azerbaijanis take on the Armenians, the Turks' traditional enemies. And Iran tries to mediate for fear that Azerbaijanis within its borders will be aroused by the turmoil to the north. In the spring, the Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh successfully drove out the Azerbaijanis and established a corridor from the enclave to Armenia. The Azerbaijanis launched a counteroffensive this summer, attacking, bombing and capturing towns in Armenia. Attempts by Iran and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to mediate the conflict failed, and Armenia called for the United Nations to step in. Although Nagorno-Karabakh is a small, isolated area, American and United Nations interests in defusing and ultimately ending the conflict should be clear. Besides the real threat of a wider war, involving an American ally (Turkey) and adversary (Iran), the war undermines democracy in Transcaucasia. Georgia's experience shows how easily interethnic conflicts can corrupt ethnic leaders, bring paramilitary pretensions to power and complicate the regenerative work of mediators such as Eduard Shevardnadze. While Armenia and Azerbaijan have elected governments, both are threatened by politicians ready and waiting to impose authoritarian solutions. In addition, if either republic imposes a unilateral hold on Nagorno-Karabakh, the struggle between them will become permanent. Only a settlement mediated and guaranteed by the United Nations and the great powers can bring peace to Transcaucasia. After four years of fighting it is clear that neither the Armenians' aspiration to incorporate Karabakh nor the Gorbachev plan of Armenian autonomy within Azerbaijan is viable. The only feasible arrangement appears to be partition along ethnic lines, with a new border between the republic or an independent Nagorno-Karabakh. Without political intervention, the deadly little war there will degenerate to the level of the conflict in Bosnia, with attempts to deport Armenians and guerrilla resistance. The United Nations, with strong American backing, can bring all parties to the negotiating table, pressure them to abide by a cease-fire and send peacekeeping troops to enforce territorial adjustments. Quick political intervention is the only hope for avoiding military intervention down the line — when Turkey, Iran and other states in the region might be sucked into the conflict. The writer is a professor of history at the University of Michigan. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

For Bush and Clinton, Possibly Truthful Won't Do

WASHINGTON — It was a mean thing to do to one of Washington's straight shooters. But presumably when Brent Scowcroft, the White House national security adviser, accepted the invitation from NBC-TV to "Meet the Press," he knew that the questions would not be softball. In any event, Mr. Scowcroft came up with a very useful phrase as he was pressed at one point about fresh evidence challenging George Bush's account of his role as vice president in the Iran-contra affair. A bit of background: Five years ago this month, Mr. Bush told me in an interview that in the critical period of 1985-1986, when the illicit arms sale to Iran was being debated inside the Reagan administration, he never weighed in against it because he had never heard the objections being raised by Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger. Not once but three times, Mr. Bush said in the interview that he was unaware of their arguments. "If I'd have sat there and heard George Shultz and Casper express it strongly, maybe I would have had a stronger view," he said. "But when you don't know something, it's hard to react. ... We were not in the loop." The story on the interview ran in The Washington Post on Aug. 6, 1987. Last week, for the first time, I learned what the reaction had been. The special prosecutor who has filed charges against Mr. Weinberger introduced a pretrial document quoting from a memo Mr. Shultz dictated to his assistant the day after the story ran. It said: "VP in papers yet so he not exposed to Cap or my arguments on Iran arms. Cap called me and said that's terrible. He was on the other side. It's on the record. Why did he say that?" (Vice President in newspapers yesterday said he was not exposed to Cap's or my arguments on Iran arms. Cap called me and said that's terrible. Bush was on the other side. It's on the record. Why did he say that?") On "Meet the Press" I asked Mr. Scowcroft, who was one of the three members of the Tower commission that did the first investigation of the Iran-contra affair, what he made of it. He said that the commission had not seen this memo and that "we had no indication" that Mr. Bush "was an active player in this."

Family Values Have a Checkered Past

NEW YORK — I entered a time warp recently while listening to a tape recording of a political rally in May 1952. The 29-year-old celebration of "family values" playing in my earphones were strangely similar to the sentiments expressed last month at the Republican convention. There were tributes to God ("We need to go back to the old-time religion") and wives ("I wonder how the ladies can sit there across that breakfast table any more and [not] ask your husband 'Now what are you doing in this fight? Don't you love our children?'"). There was a good cop/bad cop format that paired bland civic pieties with apocalyptic denunciations of Communists, journalists and Democrats. The 1963 spectacle was a Ku Klux Klan rally in Birmingham, Alabama. Family values were the centerpiece of the Klan ideology. The knights of the Fiery Cross were America's ultimate "religious warriors." They insisted that their anti-black terrorist mandate came from God-O. This year, race has not yet emerged as hot campaign dogma, thanks to the Democrats' own unshakable courtship of the white vote. The Republicans have thus sprayed their bird shot on everyone who is, you know, "different." And in its aversion to difference, the religious right wing of the Republican Party has less in common with the Klan of the 1950s than with the Klan of the 1920s. The nationwide phenomenon then punished anyone not certified as "100 percent American." The Klan's favorite quarry were Catholics, who were presumed to be carrying out a plan to make America a Vatican colony by destroying the monogamous Protestant family. A fraternal dynamic was born again: The nighttime missions of the Klansmen were vicious indulgences in vice, in the name of virtue. They shone flashlights into cars on lovers' lanes and wreaked vigilante justice on, for example, a man who dug a tunnel under a public school rest room to spy on girls. Today's family-values voyagers need look no further than the newsworld for the righteous thrill of catching a presidential candidate in flagrant delicto. Just as cheap titillation is an understudy for genuine passion, so can a political party's sophomoric mischief be a substitute for moral passion. Members of the Republican Party's youth arm hit on a sublime outlet for ideologically correct prudence when they tackled Nina Totenberg, a National Public Radio correspondent, around the convention floor, asking her if she had had an affair. Patriotic high jinks have been a diversion from the more spirit-denigrating requirements of real business. Employers encouraged the culture police of the 1920s because white antipathy toward hyphenated Americans was insurance against unionization. Similarly, the Republicans of the

A Tall Order for George Bush

WHAT CONSERVATIVES lament is also what is hurting George Bush politically: It is unclear what in politics he cares about, save for "public service," his reason for being president and, so far, for being re-elected. Polls are not accurate predictors. Mr. Bush can still win. But for him to win, he cannot put his faith in the GOP's strength in the electorate as a presidential party. He will also have to recognize that a certain amount of persuasion occurs in a campaign, and that to be persuasive he will have to argue as a conservative the strongest case possible for his domestic and economic policies. The hard part (and the best case for him to retire after one term) is that this will require Mr. Bush to quit being himself. That is a tall order for anyone in any line of work. But Mr. Bush did say, in his January interview with David Frost, that he would do whatever it takes to be re-elected. Should the president now spend three months making the best arguments he can — on economics, school choice and health care; on civil justice, entitlement and welfare reform, and on Congress — he just might win in November. Equally important, his mind would become focused and disciplined in the ways it must be if he aspires to be what in key respects he has not been — a stronger, more successful, conservative president. — Terry O'Connell, a fellow at the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

The Center Heads Back To the Fold

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld WASHINGTON — One of Bill Clinton's services to his party has been to preside over a reunion of at least two of its three foreign policy wings. He does not enjoy the full favor of the McGovern-Jesse Jackson liberals, but he commands the party centrist leadership Council. And he is on the way to winning over the neo-conservatives grouped around the Democratic Leadership Council. And he is on the way to winning over the neo-conservatives identified with the late senator Henry Jackson, many of whom went into exile or into the Republican ranks during the Democratic Party's difficult years. The return of the neocoms has a political weight. Their role as a swing bloc within Republican range and the relevance of their policy ideas gave them an influence out of proportion to their numbers. Their basic idea was to be tough on communism and not to be too eager for temporary accommodations. They may not yet have a thoroughly modernized new Cold War policy, but they are in a position — and certainly of a mind — to claim vindication for the old. Mr. Clinton's bent for party-building as well as the fading of the Cold War have tamed the Democrats' foreign policy wars. The liberals are, if not vanquished or converted, then at least sidelined. The neocoms see little further point in publicly vying with them. It matters more to them that Mr. Clinton has pitched a broad tent and that leading members of his foreign policy brain trust — like Samuel Berger, Anthony Lake and Michael Mandelbaum — have been hospitable to their ideas and to their campaign participation. A big group of names from this part of the spectrum welcomed Republicans to Houston with a Clinton/Gore '92 Committee ad in the New York Times entitled "Bill Clinton: A Leader for America in the Post-Cold War Era." Among the signers: Paul Nitze, Samuel Huntington, Richard Schifter, Morris Amity, Edward Koch, Edward Luttwak, Penn Kemble, R. James Woolsey, Martin Peretz, Albert Shanker, George Soros, Peter Rosenblatt. Readers learned that while in the past the national Democratic leadership had lacked "clear understanding and firm purpose in world affairs," Bill Clinton-Al Gore policy is "fresh, bold and firm, yet imbued with democratic spirit." This combination of firmness and dedication to American ideals is the neocoms' trademark. In this view, George Bush has the firmness, but as a practitioner of realpolitik or balance-of-power global politics he is slow to put American power at the service of democracy and human rights. Moreover, according to an aspect of this view with its own political edge, he has been unsympathetic in tone and manner to Israel. But the bills in Democratic Party foreign policy circles is not complete. The left, of which it is said there is no place to go but the party ticket, may not be a lefty presence these days. But the right, which still has a place to go in George Bush's Republican Party, quietly wonders exactly where Bill Clinton's heart lies. It expects the question to be answered not by policy pronouncements but, if he is elected, by his key appointments. Its guiding trauma is that in 1976 its patron saint, Scoop Jackson, thought, but mistakenly, that he had an understanding on appointments with Jimmy Carter. Manly tension is building over four of the names most commonly mentioned in the high-policy sweepstakes for secretary of state. There are Warren Christopher, who was Jimmy Carter's deputy secretary and ran Mr. Clinton's search team for a running mate, and Lee Hamilton, the Indiana congressman who stands to become chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and who voted against the war in Iraq — a litmus issue. Then there are Stephen Solaz, a foreign policy activist who voted for the Iraq war and is fighting for a 10th House term from New York, and long shot Richard Holbrooke, a Carter diplomat turned New York banker. Whether any of these has any standing with Mr. Clinton for the job, they see the names raised by the neocoms, who recall with dismay Mr. Carter's attempt to ride different foreign policy horses at the same time. The men on these two short lists are internationalist Democrats all. Their differences go more to style and personality than to belief and policy. Not that Mr. Clinton — and don't forget Mr. Gore — may not have wholly different people in mind. You would not expect Mr. Clinton to risk alienating supporters of the neocoms by giving anyone an early nod. The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Cholera Hits N.Y. NEW YORK — At the New York Quarantine there is increasing vigilance. Every incoming steamer is most rigidly examined, and those carrying immigrants are thoroughly fumigated, even though the passengers are reported to be well. All baggage is disinfected by steam. Every immigrant is quarantined for five days, no matter from what port he comes or how robust he or she appears to be in health. They are compelled to go through bathing operations that are as effective as they are in many cases novel to their experience.

1917: Toscanini Honored PARIS — Signor Arturo Toscanini, conductor of Italian opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, has just been decorated with the Italian military medal for valor under fire. The news is contained in a Rome wire to the "Petit Parisien." Baton in hand, he displayed great sang-froid, amid an intense bombardment, in directing the bands of the division which wrenched Monte Sento from the Austrian grip. Signor Toscanini, one of the most popular conductors ever at the Metropolitan, left America as a reservist soon after Italy entered the war.
1942: Back From Dieppe LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Two Canadians recovering in a hospital from wounds received in the Dieppe raid all suffered relapses today [Sept. 1] when a "torpedo" came back to life. There were three Canadians aboard a small boat returning from the raid. One boat was dead, and with the other two threw the "body" turned up in a bed between the two by another boat and revived. The companions when he intends to do with them when he recovers.

كندا من الأصل



صحنه من الامل

OPINION

A 6th Century Invasion Stokes a 20th Century Calamity

By Thomas Butler

WASHINGTON — Abuse of cultural memory — the manipulation of long-ignored past grievances to obtain present-day advantage — rises the day in the war-torn lands of Yugoslavia.

Deliberate misreadings and misinterpretations of history are destroying the future in the war-torn Balkans.

tion camp during World War II. Nor is the cause rooted solely in the more distant chronicle of the Ottoman rule. Today's horrors are woven from strands of the entire tapestry of history since the 6th-century Slavic invasion of the Balkans, with the subsequent division of Croats and Serbs between Catholicism and Orthodoxy and eventually Islam.

Two years ago, at an international conference in Boston on cultural memory, I argued with an American scholar about the causes of the unfolding Yugoslav crisis. She felt that everything was traceable to 1941 and the Croatian killing of 600,000 Serbs, Jews and gypsies at the concentration camp of Jasenovac.

But I felt that the roots of the current conflict between Croats and Serbs ran much deeper, at least as far back as the schism between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches in 1054 A.D.

It appears we were both right. She, in that the immediate cause of the fighting between Serbs and Croats in Croatia was Serbian fear of another Jasenovac. When Franjo Tudjman, author of a book stating that Serbian losses were only one-tenth what they claimed, became president of Croatia, Serbs in Croatia saw this as a sign that they were not to expect fair and unbiased treatment in the new state.

Although it was the Serbs in Krajina who provoked the outbreak of hostilities, over the long run the fighting between Serbs and Croats in Croatia and Slavonia has been fueled by culturally derived feelings of "otherness" between Orthodox Serbs and Catholic Croats.

Orthodox-Catholic prejudice is a powerful force. A few years ago, I visited the Orthodox monastery of Iviron on Mount Athos in Greece. While I was attending the early morning liturgy, a monk approached and asked whether I was Orthodox or Catholic. When I replied "Catholic," he told me to "go outside and pray."

The Greek Orthodox Church, like Rome, has a long memory: In the young monk's mind, I was excommunicated. The Schism in 1054 A.D. and the plundering of Constantinople in 1204 A.D. by the Fourth Crusade are alive in the Orthodox mind of today and continue to affect Orthodox-Catholic relations, including those between Serbs and Croats.

This is not to say that Serbs feel justified in shelling Dubrovnik because they believe its inhabitants are schismatics, but rather that they are affected in their relations with the "Latins" by negative feelings of "otherness," the residue of doctrinal disputes of long ago. The sense of "otherness" is further exacerbated by the fact that the two peoples were ruled by different and opposing empires: the Croats by the Austro-Hungarian empire and the Serbs by the Ottomans.

As for Croatian and Serbian relations with Bosnia's Muslim population (who are actually Slavs), no one will deny that the Croats have the more harmonious dealings with their Islamic brethren.

This may be because they see the Muslims as heretics who can be saved through baptism. In fact, Tudjman was photographed a year ago, smiling benignly at the baptism of a group of Muslim children. This drove Bosnia's Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic, into such a frenzy that he made a short-lived treaty with his arch-enemy, Serbia.

Serbs, on the other hand, take a different stance toward Muslims: They see them as traitors, as well as heretics. Scratch a Muslim, they believe, and you have a Serb whose ancestor went over to the Ottoman side four or five hundred years ago in order to keep his land.

In the Bosnian case, the situation is further complicated by the fact that great numbers of those who converted to Islam were members of a heretical Christian sect called "Bogomils" ("pleasing to God"). They were threatened by the Inquisition, and some historians have written that they invited the Ottomans in (1463), rather than face invasion by a Hungarian army blessed by the Pope.

From all this came the saying: "Bosnia fell with a whisper." It wasn't until the rise of nationalism in

Responsibility will have to be accepted for the crimes of one nation against the other.

the last decades of the 18th century that these converts to Islam and their descendants were branded "traitors." Particularly in Yugoslavia, much of the bloodshed of the 20th century may be traced to such reinterpretations of cultural memory by 19th-century historians.

The Serbian "justification" of Bosnian villages of Muslim inhabitants reminds me of a similar action, described by the 19th century Montenegrin poet Njego in his "Mountain Wreath." He sings of the events leading up to an early 18th-century extermination of Muslims in Montenegro, directed by Danilo, the Orthodox prince bishop of Montenegro, and motivated by fear of contamination from within.

Even 20 years ago such views were common. My Belgrade landlady told me then that the Albanians (Shiptars), who are mainly Muslim, were fighting bravely at night on the hills around the city, signaling to each other. She voiced fear of their high birth rate, warning that they would inundate the Serbs, as they have done in Kosovo, the "holy ground" of the Serbian medieval empire.

In recent years, I heard worried talk of how Islamic fundamentalism was sweeping Bosnia and of Saudi money being used to rebuild mosques and Muslim schools. I used to smile at such stories as indicative of excessive Serbian anxiety. But I was wrong. Obviously, Serbian extremists played on fears of a revived Islamic state in Bosnia as a way to spur their savage war.

This oppressive preoccupation with Muslims — Albanians in particular — is vividly illustrated in the war diary of a Serbian reservist from Valjevo, named Alexander Jasovic, published in a Belgrade journal this year. Mr. Jasovic served as a medic in the Serbian ranks in the fighting for Vukovar in Croatia in 1991. While his battery was shelling the Croats in the northeast, he recounts in his diary, he was preoccupied with fears about Kosovo far to the south — the scene of the Serbs' fatal loss to the Turks in 1595.

He writes of the Albanian Muslims, who are a large majority in Kosovo: "Their Saracens, mother supports them!" Westerners may find the phrase

obscure, but it illuminates what in the medic's mind seems the powerful, irrefutable and threatening connection between the Muslims of Bosnia and those of Kosovo.

Of Slav Macedonians, who also occupy a former Serbian medieval province, he comments: "The Macedonians are continuing to play the fool. The time is near when we'll have to protect Kumanovo, too." Kumanovo was the scene of a major Serbian victory in the First Balkan War, 1912.

Fear of encirclement by all-powerful enemies grips the medic. Not once does Mr. Jasovic ask himself whether his worries are justified by the facts. Elsewhere he borrows an apocalyptic line from Njego: "Let there be what there cannot be!" i.e., Serbia may lose these ancient provinces, but not without a fight to the end. Such thinking is at the heart of Serbian aggression and territorial aggrandizement.

Will Kosovo and Macedonia be next on the list for "purification" and "ethnic cleansing"? Is there any way out of the cycle of death and destruction in the Balkans? There may be, but the failure of diplomatic efforts have shown that without more active U.S. participation, nothing will happen that they should act forcefully — with military power, if needed — to force a cease-fire.

The U.S. offer of air and naval support for the UN relief effort is a first step, but even if this should bring about a cease-fire, we shall have to prepare ourselves to play a very strong role in the overall negotiations. Several European powers — Britain, Germany, Italy and Turkey — seem immobilized, perhaps by their own past history of invasion or involvement in the Balkans.

If there is ever to be a healing, it may be that it can only begin with the establishment of a unique, continuing conference of Serbian, Croatian, Muslim and other historians to arrive at a core of mutually agreed upon statements regarding each group's history. Ideally, this multicultural convocation would face subtle points regarding "enemy" ethnic groups, examine national memories for their accuracy and rationality and separate truth from prejudice. The mediation of Western experts will be vital.

Responsibility will have to be accepted for the crimes of one nation against the other. Serbs will have to admit their nation's guilt for the dictatorship of King Alexander in the 1920s and 1930s, which undermined the prewar Kingdom of Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia. Croats will have to come clean on the holocaust of Serbs at Jasenovac. The same is true for the Christian relationship with the Muslims. The Muslims need to admit that their ancestors abused and lorded it over the Christians for centuries. The Serbs, while granting their forgiveness, must ask in turn for their pardon for recent savagery.

We have precedents for such national confessions of guilt, in the West German acceptance of responsibility for Nazi crimes against Jews, and recently in the French intellectuals' call for their government to condemn the Vichy government's persecution of Jews.

If such a healing process is to take place in the Balkans, it will be best to keep it out of the hands of religious leaders and politicians. The liturgy of reconciliation should be written by the poet, aided by others of good will. Thus the Yugoslavia that many of us in the West truly loved for its diversity may pass peacefully into history.

Thomas Butler is author of several books, including "Memory: History, Culture and the Mind," and "Memento Serbo-Croatian," a bilingual anthology of Serbian and Croatian texts. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

They Struggle In to Wait At the End of the Road

By Michael Dorris

WASHINGTON — In the Mozambican civil war that has raged for a decade and that has recently been exacerbated by severe region-wide drought, it is hard to imagine an atrocity that has not been committed by one side or the other.

Not long ago, for instance, a group of boys armed with automatic weapons appeared in a neighboring community. Swiftly they surrounded a group of local children no older than themselves and shot them. When asked why, one 14-year-old explained: The children of that village had been kindly treated by adults, rarely beaten and fed daily. The attacking boys were indignant, jealous, so they evened the score.

In their view of the world, a lack of suffering was a sufficient reason to die. With such events fresh in their ears and eyes, it is little wonder that nearly 3.5 million mostly rural Mozambicans have walked away from their homes and livelihoods; 1.5 million of them have deserted their country, and, if they have the stamina to endure the trek, wind up at refugee camps in Malawi, Zambia or Zimbabwe.

In Malawi they now number the equivalent of 10 percent of the total national population. In Zimbabwean centers, such as Tongogara, they have remained, awaiting repatriation, since the early 1980s. Officially they have no money, no opportunity to petition for immigrant status. So they wait, suffer the occasional vocational training program, wait, collect firewood from the stub of every tree left in the radius of a day's walk, wait and wait.

Tongogara was described to me recently by Chris Eldridge — who has worked for Save the Children in Sudan and on the Thai-Cambodian border — as "the Hilton Hotel of refugee camps." A sprawling complex of red-orange mud and thatch huts, schools and bureaucracy, it is run by a flamboyant director who wears three college rings and presides from an office decorated with hand-printed aphorisms, such as "I am blessed, and I confer blessings on others."

One of the improvements he sees as a top priority, along with the drilling of more wells, is the installation of a campwide loudspeaker system so that his frequent announcements will be instantly accessible to all residents.

With an overcapacity population of 42,000, Tongogara almost had a resident doctor: A Hindu from India trained in Great Britain was willing to come, but the appointment fell

through. It does boast a brand new library built by an Italian charity that houses such books as "The Economic History of Canada."

The stream of refugees continues to come: hungry, worn-out, disheartened people struggling across the parched landscape. Each person has a story, tragic as an epic novel: the grandmother and grandson in search of a lost son and father; children who have been forced, at gunpoint, to execute their parents; widows, unaccompanied orphans, some too young to relate any information about themselves beyond a nickname.

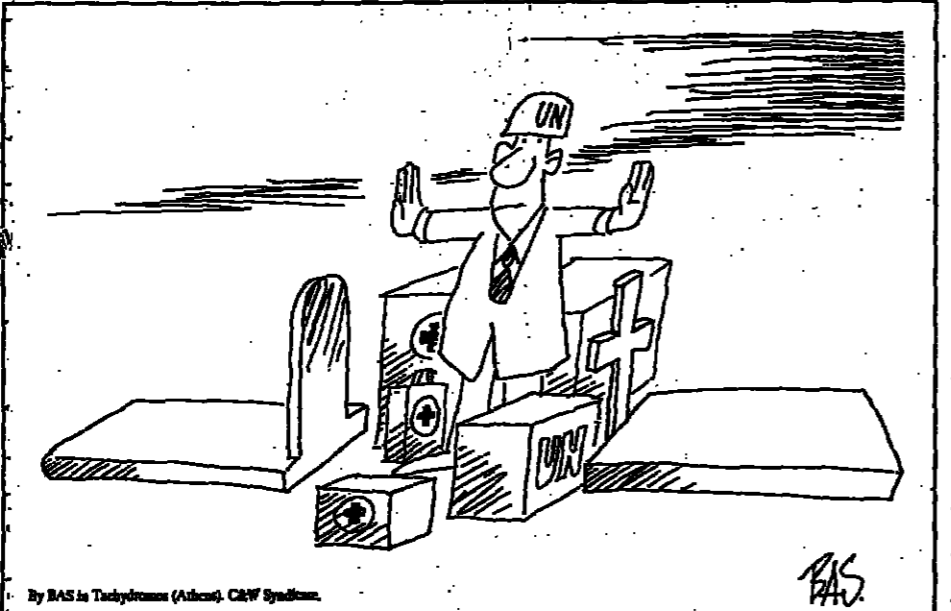
Most new arrivals this season have been rerouted to Chambuta, a new camp farther south, just beyond the dry bed of what in a normal year is the wide Runde River. It's on the other side of the Gonarezhou National Park, where the United States is about to spend a million Zimbabwe dollars (\$210,000) to implement an elephant preservation program.

Now full at 20,000 people — up from 6,000 in January — Chambuta is divided into 13 "villages," though two of them so far lack the most rudimentary shelter. Though the government, reeling under its own drought deprivations, has provided sufficient water and food rations, there is no disguising the bleakness of the place, the stark, thorny desert, the barrenness. It is literally the end of the road.

Most of the 700 people who arrive daily are without clothing, confused, disoriented, sick and always thirsty. Everywhere there is evidence of calamity: An undernourished boy, hot with the fever of measles, lies on the ground, his head propped against a canvas pack. A tiny girl, one leg still and too short, lugs a can for water toward an open spigot. As she hobbles, she leaves odd footprints: the left is as it should be, the right is only flexed toes. Everywhere there are flies.

Yet life asserts itself even in this desolate place. Waiting by the administration building, next to unused parking spaces demarcated in the dirt by carefully placed rocks, is an unofficial greeter. He is dressed in a knitted ski cap and a tattered Hard Rock Cafe T-shirt, has advanced glaucoma in both eyes and bears the unreadable expression of a man in the midst of a long interior monologue. Equipped with a branch stretched beat by a piece of wire, a hollow gourd for resonance and a twig as a dancing hammer, he's making music.

Michael Dorris is an anthropologist and fiction writer. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



By BAS in Tychy (Poland). GZW/Spilman.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Chorus of Calls to Intervene in the Balkans

In response to "The Reasons Not to Help in Bosnia Will Never Convince" (Opinion, Aug. 26):

The failure of the world's powers to bring a halt to the events in Yugoslavia makes a mockery of President George Bush's claim to be a true world leader and of the European Community's claims to be a new force for the 21st century. The only thing more immoral than the events in Bosnia is the failure of others to act to bring a halt to such barbarity.

If these not-really-so-great powers will not now intervene with force to stop the Yugoslav genocide, why do they not at least use their forces to ensure that the embargoes are absolute? At least let them show resolve in that manner. True world leadership would be action that is humane, moral and compelling, not just that which is expedient in the protection of self-interests and made to appear moral, such as that concerning Iraq and Mideast oil supplies.

In a worst-case scenario, the failure to act decisively now may well make the world witness two dire developments: • Wholesale murder of Muslims in the Bosnia region will further convince Islamic nations that Europeans and Americans do not put much value on non-Judeo-Christian lives, thereby playing even more into the hands of Islamic fundamentalists.

• An escalation will follow that entraps Albania and then Greece, and with Greece then the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and with Serbia then their fellow Russian Slavs.

ELLIOTT R. BARKEN, Dragvoll, Norway.

Regarding "The Case Against Western Intervention in the Balkans Is Clear" (Opinion, Aug. 22): Joseph Joffe writes, "If we go in to teach the murderous Serbs a lesson, are we prepared for repeat performances in the civil wars of the ex-Soviet Union?" The argument should be turned around. If these murderous Serbs create an ethnically cleansed Great Serbia with a wide corridor to the Adriatic and a common border with Greece while the West looks on, would this be a green light for jawks among the military and politicians in the ex-Soviet Union?

It would be better for the West to intervene in Yugoslavia and in this way cool some heads further east. Strategic interests would justify a Balkan edition of the Gulf War.

G. POLLO, Tirana, Albania.

The willingness to allow Serbian aggression go unhindered and to take cynical proposals to pacify outraged public opinion is frightening. It is frightening because it says preface the future of Europe. We are told repeatedly that the Treaty of Rome, the European

Community and now Maastricht are proof that Europe has gone beyond the stage of warring within itself, appeasement of Serbia cannot help but remind one of 1938. Modern Europe, supposedly, will not let the events that led up to World War II repeat themselves. Well, here they are, repeating themselves, in full view of leaders who personally experienced the results of 1938's appeasement. They seem unfazed. It is disturbing.

K. W. EMERSON, Brussels.

If Europeans are not capable of solving the conflict in Yugoslavia, Americans can do it. America has always proved that it has a moral as well as a practical obligation to

stand up for its values and to combat injustice.

DAN CHELLUMBERN, Amboise, France.

What is President Bush waiting for? Perhaps he is too busy fishing about how to finish off Saddam Hussein (again) in time for the November elections.

JOSEPH J. SMALL/HOOVER, Paris.

What is needed is an international ultimatum threatening a massive bombing campaign that would end in the complete destruction of Serbia's military potential. The punishment would fit the crime, but it is not likely to be necessary. The withdrawal conditions would likely be accepted. Given the possibility of recovering control of all its territory, the Cro-

atian government could also be expected to dissolve its parallel structures in Bosnia.

With the return of refugees, the resettlement of "ethnic cleansers" in historical Serbia and the restoration of autonomy to Kosovo and Vojvodina, the stage would be set for an internationally mediated conference of all successor states. The goal would be the signing of a treaty guaranteeing borders and minority rights throughout the former Yugoslavia.

REYNOLD RIEMER, Paris.

There is only one solution and that is massive bombardment of Serbian military potential wherever it is — in Serbia, Croatia or Bosnia.

KAJ KRINSMOE, Naerum, Denmark.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune. It features a large black and white portrait of Bill Moyers, a television journalist, wearing glasses and a suit. The text reads: "People at the top read the Trib. No local bias. No national slant. No partisan viewpoint. Simply a balanced editing of the news for people with a stake in international affairs." At the bottom, the logo for the International Herald Tribune is displayed.

Advertisement for AEG Electric Systems. The top half features the text "ELECTRIC SYSTEMS" in large, bold, capital letters. Below this is a photograph of a large industrial electrical switchgear cabinet. To the right of the cabinet, there is a list of AEG's areas of activity: Automation, Electrotechnical Systems and Components, Rail Systems, Domestic Appliances, and Microelectronics. At the bottom right, the AEG logo is prominently displayed, with the tagline "Giving a new spark to electric energy." and the note "A member of the Daimler-Benz Group."



# Prefect Out As Scandal Widens In Japan

By James Sterngold

**TOKYO**—A widening political scandal claimed its second prominent victim when the governor of Niigata prefecture, Kiyoshi Kaneko, announced Tuesday that he was resigning because of the "high probability that one of his aides accepted an improper contribution from a trucking company with ties to organized crime."

The resignation, a rare event for a sitting governor, followed the news last week that the governing Liberal Democratic Party's shadow campaigner, Shin Kanemaru, was stepping down from his party posts because he had accepted an improper contribution from the company, Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin.

Mr. Kanemaru admitted that an aide had taken 500 million yen, or about \$4 million. An aide to Mr. Kaneko is reported to have accepted 100 million yen.

Mr. Kaneko had heatedly denied for weeks that he or anyone in his office had accepted, as he put it, "a single yen" from the company. A sen is one-hundredth of a yen.

In his resignation Tuesday morning, Mr. Kaneko did not directly admit that his office accepted the funds. He said he was leaving his post because of the problems the scandal was causing the people of Niigata, which lies north of Tokyo.

Asked if the reports one of his aides had accepted 100 million yen in cash from the trucking company were true, he said the probability that the report was correct was "high."

Several former senior executives of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin have been indicted on charges relating to billions of dollars in loans and loan guarantees they provided to a major organized crime group.

There is growing concern that the affair, the latest in a string of money scandals that have shaken successive Japanese governments for the last four years, could weaken Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Many reports by Japanese news organizations in recent days have said that several former prime ministers, including Noboru Takeshita and Yasuhiro Nakasone, and some sitting cabinet ministers, including the foreign minister and transportation minister, also accepted unreported contributions from the trucking concern. All have denied the charges.



Khieu Samphan, left, a Khmer Rouge leader, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, greeting each other before the opening of the Nonaligned Movement summit meeting Tuesday in Jakarta.

## CHECK: Fischer Spits on Warning

(Continued from page 1)

the Balkan war. Flanked by Mr. Spassky, whom he is scheduled to start playing on Wednesday, he held what was billed as a press conference in this coastal resort, about 110 kilometers (70 miles) from the killing in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Press conferences are not something Mr. Fischer, a rabidly suspicious loner, has ever taken part in, and the occasion reflected his inexperience. The only questions allowed were those submitted in writing, and a frowning Mr. Fischer spent 15 minutes sifting through them before declaring that he would start with what he called "some impudent questions" from The New York Times.

One of the questions concerned the fact that the U.S. Treasury has informed Mr. Fischer that the match, which carries \$5 million in prize money, is considered a breach of United Nations sanctions against Yugoslavia and that he could face up to 10 years in jail if he plays.

Removing a letter from the U.S. Treasury Department, dated Aug. 21, from his briefcase, Mr. Fischer said it was an "order to provide information and to cease and desist my actions in Yugoslavia."

He paused, held the document up, and delivered a blunt reply by spitting on it.

Mr. Fischer's anger was not reserved for the U.S. government. Al-

ternately brief in his replies — "We'll see," he said, in response to a question about whether his chess had improved in the last 20 years — and rambling on, Mr. Fischer attacked Russia for stealing his books, the world chess champion, Garry Kasparov, for being a cheat, and the Jews for being Jews.

"The United Nations had this pretty good resolution equating Zionism with racism, and now it's been rescinded," he said. "Well, I think it was a good resolution."

Mr. Fischer, whose mother is Jewish, went on to describe communism as a mask for Bolshevism and Bolshevism as a mask for World Judaism.

He also expressed some dismay at the concept of anti-Semitism. "I'm not sure what anti-Semitism is," he said. "The Arabs are also Semites, and I'm definitely not anti-Arab."

Since his disappearance 20 years ago, friends and acquaintances have spoken of Mr. Fischer's espousal of anti-Semitic views, but he had not expressed them publicly. Few other details of Mr. Fischer's lonely life in California have emerged, but he has been linked with a fundamentalist sect called the Worldwide Church of God.

On Tuesday, however, Mr. Fischer said he was not a member of the sect, adding, "I'm not terribly religious at the moment."

The match with Mr. Spassky is to be played with a special clock in-

## 2 Groups Seek Collor's Ouster

BRASILIA — Brazil's Bar Association and Press Association formally asked the Congress on Tuesday to impeach President Fernando Collor de Mello for "failing to uphold moral standards" by profiting from corruption.

The request opens the way for the Congress to begin a process that could lead to Mr. Collor's removal from office.

Mr. Collor, 43, has been accused by a congressional committee of profiting from a corruption scheme run by a former top aide and close friend, Paulo Cesar Farias.

ventured by Mr. Fischer that obliges games to be finished in a single sitting. The chess table and lighting are still being reviewed by Mr. Fischer after several changes, but he showed no signs of pulling out of the match. Indeed, he said that if he won, he would use the money to "buy a Mercedes-Benz and maybe a few other toys."

As for matters beyond the chess board, Mr. Fischer declined comment on the Yugoslav war and snickered when confronted by a question as to how he would improve conditions in the world.

"Yeah, well, that's a tough one," he said. "I think I'll skip it."

## POWER: UN Shift Sought

(Continued from page 1)

power." He went on to say that "the temptation to dominate, either worldwide or regionally, remains" and that it "threatens the weaker and poorer states, which are still the most numerous in the world."

Mr. Butros Ghali said that Non-aligned countries could help the United Nations meet the enormous challenges it was facing "by making your voice heard, without inhibitions, in such a way that a new world order based on multilateralism and international democracy is more clearly established."

Robert Mugabe, president of Zimbabwe, said that "the monopoly of power and historical privilege" of the five permanent members of the Security Council should be abolished so that decision making in the United Nations was no longer dominated by a single country or small group of countries.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed of Malaysia said that the Western attitude toward "the daily killings of the Bosnians stands in stark contrast to the response to the alleged killings of the Kurds" by the government of President Saddam Hussein in Iraq.

Indian officials said that the air exclusion zones in northern and southern Iraq could well result in a partitioning of the country, which would alarm many Nonaligned nations.

"Balkanization is a very dangerous thing" because it challenges the principle of territorial integrity, an official said.

The draft proposals for changes at the United Nations being considered by the Nonaligned meeting call for the Security Council, in cooperation with the secretary-general, to develop an effective system of collective security.

The council would share its responsibility with the General Assembly for global and regional security, which particularly concerns the developing countries.

Measures to maintain peace, according to the draft proposals, should be taken by the council only when there is a wide consensus rather than a simple majority.

## China Seizes Returned Exile Dissident Planned to Promote Rights Unit

By Lena H. Sun

Washington Post Service

**BEIJING**—The authorities have detained Shen Teng, the first prominent student leader of the 1989 democracy movement to return to China, his family and associates said Tuesday.

He was seized as he tried to organize a network to promote greater political pluralism, they said.

Mr. Shen, 24, who was among the first of the student leaders to flee Beijing, arrived in the United States days after the brutal army crackdown on the Tiananmen Square democracy movement. He returned quietly early last month.

His visit, which had been planned for six months, came at a time when the Chinese government was urging students abroad to come home. The Boston University graduate student was hoping for the best but came prepared for the worst: he brought along a bullet-proof vest.

For four weeks, he traveled freely throughout China, meeting openly with government officials, intellectuals and dissidents in the underground, he said in a brief interview before detention. He gave cash to some victims of political persecution and their families.

He was also representing a U.S. consulting firm that was seeking to invest in "socially responsible projects" in China, according to his associates in the United States.

In hindsight, some Chinese said it was inevitable that the authorities probably would see his activities as antagonistic to the government and put a stop to them.

Despite opposition from some of the people he met, Mr. Shen decided to go ahead with his plans.

Mr. Shen, who heads a Massachusetts-based group called the Democracy for China Fund, had hoped to announce Tuesday the formation of a branch to office of the fund in Beijing. The plan was to register the office with the Chinese authorities, operate within Chinese laws, and conduct public policy research for democracy and human rights.

But hours before a scheduled press conference, Mr. Shen was jolted from a midnight dinner at his mother's apartment by the police. He was with two Chinese associates and two French journalists who were documenting his trip. The journalists were expelled late Tuesday to Hong Kong. The associates are in custody.

**Prisoners Report Abuses**  
Democracy campaigners imprisoned in north-east China have smuggled out a letter in which they charge that they are also often beaten, shocked with electric cattle prods, and forced to work 12 or more hours a day making matchboxes, The New York Times reported from Beijing.

The letter, which was made public by Asia Watch, a division of Human Rights Watch, accuses prison officials of torturing some political prisoners so severely that they passed out. It also says the officials often call on common criminals to beat and humiliate the pro-democracy prisoners.

The best-known of the political prisoners reportedly subjected to this treatment is Lin Gang, a 30-year-old physicist who has campaigned since the mid-1980s for a free press and multiparty democracy. Mr. Lin is now in the fourth year of a six-year sentence for "counterrevolutionary conspiracy to subvert the government."

## GERMANY: Violence Jolts Politicians Into Action

(Continued from page 1)

a peaceful place with a near-ideal investment climate.

"When it comes to right-wing extremists, the world is watching Germany closely because of its past," Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel told the Berliner Zeitung. "Hostility and hatred of foreigners is the last thing we can afford."

Government officials who have investigated the weeklong disturbance in Rostock, which ended only when 200 asylum-seekers were moved out of the area, said many of the rioters were bored local youths frustrated by their lack of opportunity.

Minister of Justice Sabine Leutheusser-Scharnberger described them as people who "have no apartment, no job, and possibly

no education to prepare them for life."

But the frustration of these young people, officials concluded, was fanned by a core of neo-Nazis from other parts of Germany.

Although many politicians pointed to poor living conditions in Rostock and other East German cities as the underlying cause of racist violence, some insisted that the police had to adopt tougher tactics.

"If the state does not exercise its monopoly on the use of force with all determination, if it does not take drastic action, we are threatened with a conflagration of violence," Otto Lamsbörger, leader of the center Free Democratic party, asserted at a news conference.

The police were woefully unprepared for the violence in Rostock,

and even after it began, they seemed to have no plan for suppressing it. Senior local and state officials rejected calls for their resignations, arguing that the Bonn government has not given them the tools they need to fight lawlessness.

## Ruling Due in Germany On Trial of Honecker

Agence France-Press

**BERLIN** — German prosecutors said Tuesday that they would decide Thursday whether to prosecute East German leader, the former East German leader, in custody or release him on health grounds.

Mr. Honecker, 80, was given medical tests after he was flown from Moscow to Berlin on July 29.

## BRAND: A Town in Germany Finds Its Last Jew and Brings Him Home

(Continued from page 1)

Jewish family was in the history of Brand. He learned that Jews in Brand were never forced to wear the yellow star. He also learned that no one in town had tried to protect Brand's handful of Jews when the Nazis came for them.

His sources were varied and eccentric. From a neighbor, he found out that Mr. Mathes's mother had bought new clothes before she was deported; she had told someone that she needed nice clothes for the trip to Poland.

He was burning to meet the only survivor of these people he had come to know from the pages of books brittle with age.

Mr. Mathes told his friends at the historical association that he had found Brand's last surviving Jew and suggested that the group invite Mr. Mathes to visit. One man told Mr. Kreis that he would never meet with Mr. Mathes because he had served in the SS, a fact that he feared would unduly upset the visitor. Another, the son of the family that bought the Matheses home for a song when all Jewish property was ordered Aryanized, opposed sending the invitation.

But most of Brand rallied around the idea, and when the history group set up a collection to pay Mr. Mathes's way, townspeople donated more than \$3,000. Mr. Kreis sent Mr. Mathes the invitation.

Mr. Mathes was touched by the idea, thrilled by the research about his family. But actually go to Germany? Could he bear to see the

house where he last left his mother? Did he really want to see people who, at best, had cast their eyes away as the noose around his parents' necks tightened?

"I had nightmares," Mr. Mathes recalls. "Misgivings. Terrible memories. But sometimes you have to forgive. Then I'd think how they starved the people, what they did to children."

Finally, one day Mr. Mathes came home to a pile of birthday cards from old customers of his father's bake shop, from old friends, all postmarked Deutschland. Mr. Kreis's campaign was heating up.

And Mr. Mathes said: "All right, let's go."

"People liked us," Mr. Mathes recalls of his years in Brand. "Everybody knew we were Jewish, but we still had good, regular customers even after the Nazis came to power."

This was true until Kristallnacht, Nov. 9, 1938, when everyday Germans, egged on by Nazi brown-shirts, attacked Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues. It was 5 the next morning, and Alex Mathes heard a noise in the bake shop below his bedroom window.

"I ran down the steps, opened the door and somebody kicked me in the stomach," he said. "In 10 minutes, everything was destroyed — bread, cabinets, counters, half a century's work destroyed." The police came and ordered the Mathes family to board up what was left of their windows.

Later that morning, the synagogue in nearby Aachen burned. Someone ran up to Alex and warned him that young Jewish men were being rounded up. Sure enough, the police came to the Mathes home, took Alex and put him in a cell in the basement of the mayor's office. Two days later, Brand's three young Jewish men were put on a truck, transferred to a train and taken at gunpoint to the concentration camp at Buchenwald.

Alex spent five weeks there. In those years before the Final Solution, Jews could still buy their way out of Germany, and Mr. Mathes's mother bought his freedom. He went to a refugee camp in Belgium, but when the Nazis occupied that country in 1940, he was shipped to a camp in occupied France.

There, he lived on a beach with thousands of other Jews and prisoners, watching the months pass by, existing just this side of starvation.

Eventually, in 1941, he was released and traveled through Spain and North Africa, eventually boarding a ship cramped with 900 passengers who spent 49 days wandering the high seas, looking for a port that would accept a cargo of Jews. He ended up in Santo Domingo.

In 1946, with the help of cousins in the United States, he got a visa and moved to Miami, then to New Jersey and finally to Philadelphia, where he met his future wife and resumed his baking career.

During Mr. Mathes's first trip back to Brand in 1988, Mr. Kreis arranged for a reception at city hall, a banquet and visits to his ancestors' graves.

"It was overwhelming," Mr. Kreis says.

Above all, there was the house. Thienstrasse 102 was where the trou-

ple who had taken the house from his parents. Mr. Mathes would not knock on the door. "I was told they treated my parents miserably," he says.

Alex met old schoolmates. There were long talks about the '30s, conversations strangely bereft of anger. There were no personal accusations, no bitter confrontations.

Mr. Mathes spent two weeks in Brand that year. The next year, Mr. Kreis returned the visit, joining Alex and Hilde in the United States. The two families attended Jewish Sabbath services together. At the temple, "No one ever said anything bad to us," Mr. Kreis says. "Some of them spoke Yiddish, and we could converse that way."

Alex's route back home was unusual. But German Jews do return to their birthplaces often enough; the German government is proud of its efforts to lure what it calls "former Jewish fellow citizens" back for visits. In recent years, 100 number of visitors has reached the tens of thousands.

Katharina Zieburga organizes the trips that Berlin has offered Jews since 1969.

"It takes courage for them to come here after they were forced to escape to countries where they couldn't express themselves in their own language," she says. "This all comes rushing back to them when the plane comes over Germany. And then there is such great disappointment when they see how different it is, or when they see how similar it is and they think, 'My God, what could my life have been like if I hadn't had to leave.'"

Berlin flies in former citizens by the hundreds; with spouses, 27,000 have returned in more than 20 years of free trips. But Aachen, a small city that years ago swallowed up the village of Brand, had never sought out its Jewish exiles. Then, this spring, Aachen asked its 270 former Jewish residents to return. Eventually, 204 accepted.

Even though he had been back once, Mr. Mathes was reluctant to join an official visit. "I was afraid," he recalls. "With so many Jews coming back, I thought some Germans would get jealous that so much money was being spent on Jews."

In the end, he decided that if the Germans were ready to see him, he was willing to face them. There would be a chance to spend time again with Mr. Kreis, with the people in Brand, people who, Alex Mathes reminded himself, he was actually coming to like.

Mr. Kreis says his friendship with Mr. Mathes has brought him no closer to understanding how the Holocaust happened, no closer to liberation from the legacy of history.

"I cannot make reparations," Mr. Kreis says. "I am another generation. I can only be a friend."

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# SIEMENS NIXDORF

# IT-WORLD NEWS

INFORMATION

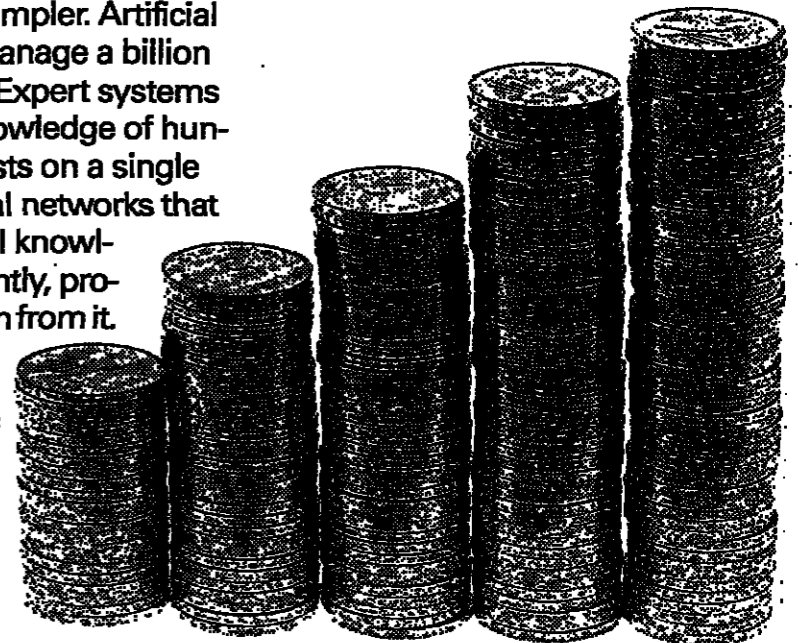
TECHNOLOGY

SPECIAL EDITION:  
INNOVATIVE  
APPLICATIONS

## Munich: An investment of DM 1.7 billion in innovative technology is now paying off for Siemens Nixdorf customers.

In 1992, Siemens Nixdorf invests DM 1.7 billion, equivalent to one-seventh of its turnover, in developing innovative, trend-setting technology. In system architectures that open up new dimensions in performance and availability. In open networks that integrate systems of the most diverse sizes and types. And in increasingly intelligent programs that make communication between man and computer ever simpler. Artificial intelligence to manage a billion telephone lines. Expert systems that store the knowledge of hundreds of specialists on a single microchip. Neural networks that acquire empirical knowledge independently, process this and learn from it. Just a few examples of the innovative strength of Siemens Nixdorf. And, through 'Synergy at work' with Siemens AG, these benefits will

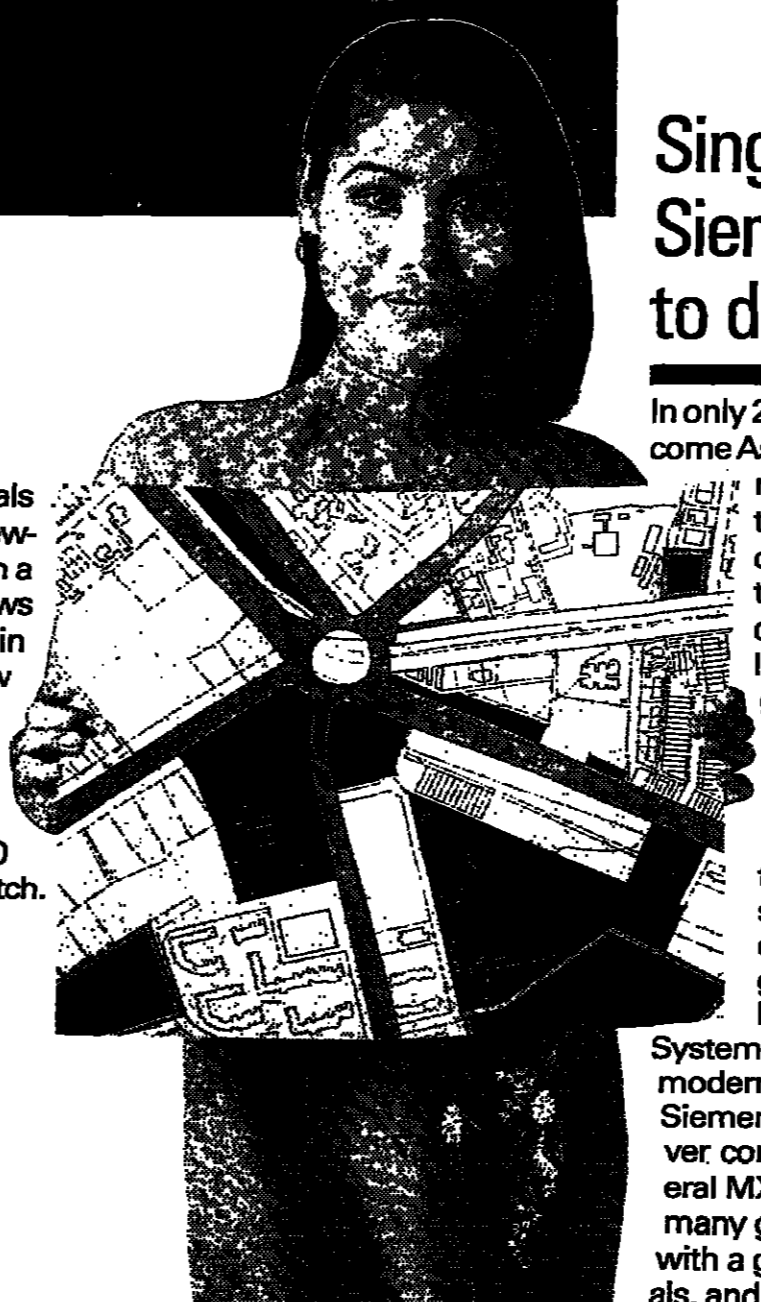
increase. The result is the latest systems technology, such as the highly sensitive security system at the new Munich airport and the diagnostic and servicing system at BMW - examples of successful co-operation with customers. This special 'innovative applications' edition of IT-WORLD NEWS summarises the latest developments and trends in information technology - through a selection of examples of IT at work.



## Seville: Siemens Nixdorf develops booking system for 7 million overnight stays.

For six months, Seville is the world's most modern city. And the most visited: 18-20 million visitors are expected in the Spanish city for EXPO '92, which has as its motto this year 'The Age of Discovery'. To handle the inflow of millions of visitors to this supershow of science and technology, not only has the number of beds available in local hotels, guest lodges and apartments had to be doubled. On top of this, things have to be perfectly organised, using Siemens Nixdorf's state of the art booking system called 'Sistema de Reservas de Alojamiento Hotelero Extrahotelero'. Starting with a C40 host computer, six WX200 workstations and 40 PCs - to give a computer link joining local accommodation with all booking offices at the EXPO site and in the city via X.25 interfaces. And any travel agent, from Oslo to Sicily, can access the system without

having to use special terminals or networks - simply via view-data. A push of the key and, in a split second, the screen shows whether beds are available, in which hotel in Seville, plus how many, at what time and at what price. Siemens Nixdorf's new booking system enables the expected 7 million overnight stays during EXPO to be managed without a hitch.



## Singapore: Island state builds on Siemens Nixdorf technology to design tomorrow's metropolis.

In only 25 years, Singapore has become Asia's most successful business centre, second only to Japan. It has met all the challenges that an attractive location brings; it has coped with massive population and industrial growth. Rapid urban development must be closely guided and the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) - the National Planning and Conservation Authority - has created a trend-setting regional planning project: ILUS (Integrated Land Use System). At its core: the most modern computer power from Siemens Nixdorf. It's a client/server concept - an H90 host, several MX300 computers, plus many graphics workstations with a great number of peripherals, and the SICAD geographical

information system. SICAD analyses, categorises and stores data from many sources: from town and regional planning right through to socio-economic statistics. Using all this data, SICAD is already simulating the urban picture of Singapore as it may look in the next millennium.

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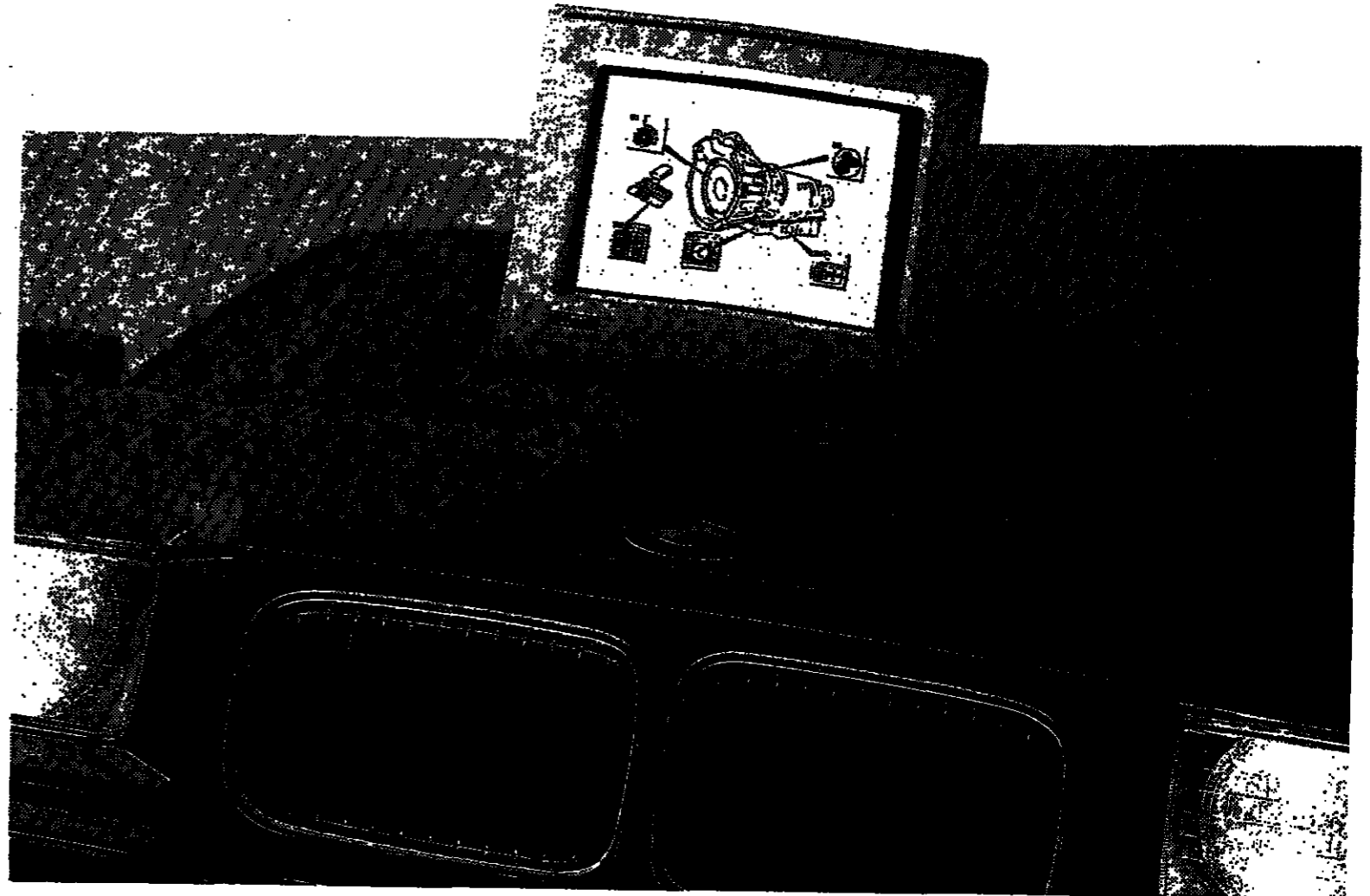




## Brussels: An expert system from Siemens Nixdorf for the Belgian Ministry of the Interior.

Take a comprehensive body of legislation which is constantly being amended and extended, frequently has different interpretations, is subject to regional differences, and - if that wasn't enough - also has to be written in two languages. To bring some clarity to this jumble of clauses and articles, the Belgian Interior Ministry took the initiative and, in a pilot project, commissioned Siemens Nixdorf to develop the legal 'expert' to handle leave entitlements and absences. It took Siemens Nixdorf a development period of just one year to come up with the tailor-made solution - the EXSYS expert system running on MX300 SINIX multi-

user systems and MS-DOS PCs. A special application of the TWAICE proven expert system shell has a complete law library which can be connected to staff administration systems. EXSYS is the ideal legal assistant, providing advice to officials throughout Belgium on the basis of all the relevant articles and clauses. The system also takes current jurisprudence and precedents into account, and operates in either of the country's two official languages.



## Munich: 'Synergy at work' running in top gear at BMW Customer Service.

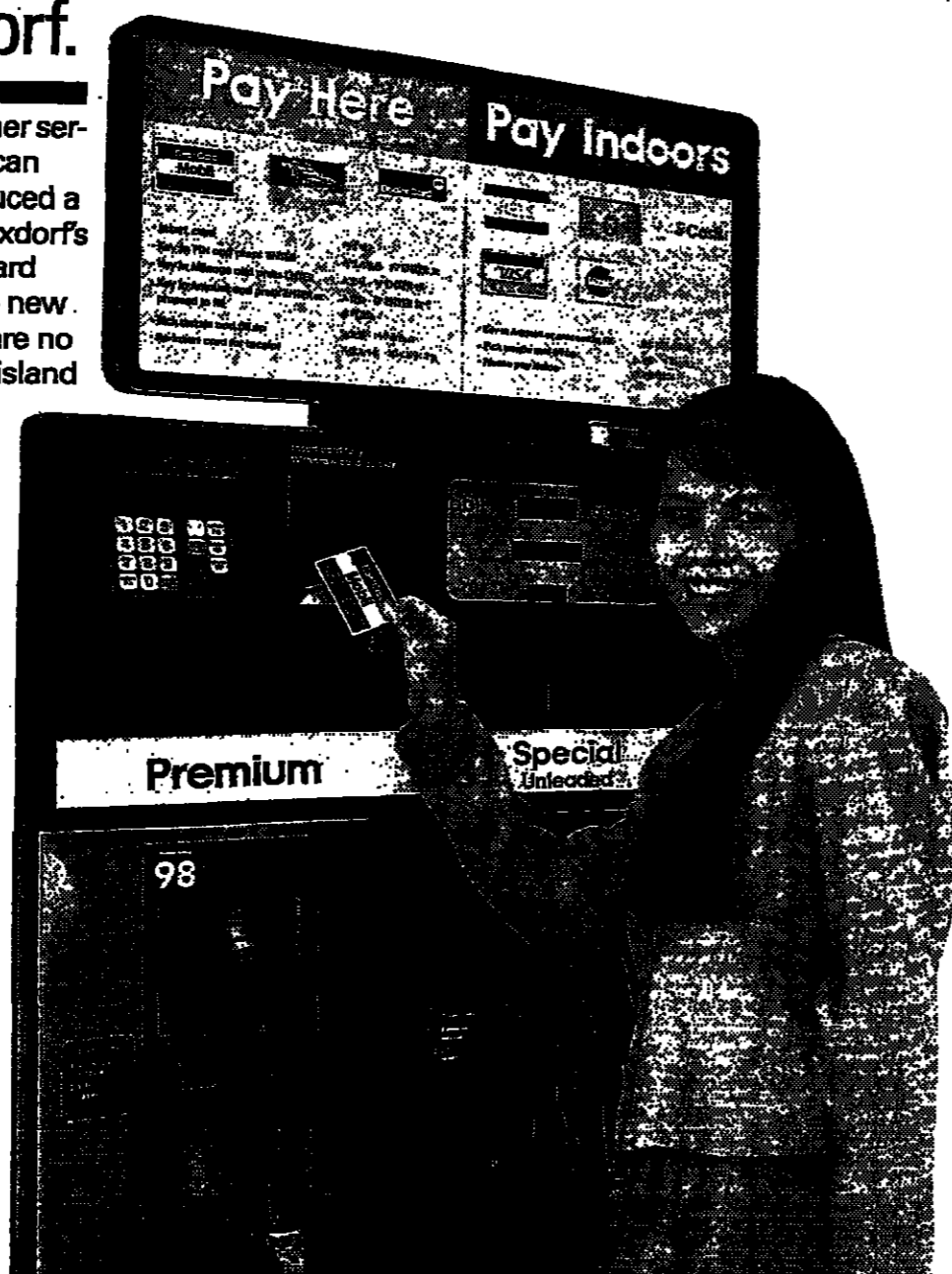
Ever safer, ever more efficient, ever closer to perfection - but as sophisticated as today's automobile technology may be, its maintenance is placing ever greater demands on mechanics and their equipment. For example, for accurate diagnosis of faults within the complex control systems of BMWs, the standard workshop equipment has been inadequate to the task. So the Bavarian car manufacturer has ordered 'Synergy at work', combining Siemens' latest automation sys-

tems and Siemens Nixdorf's information technology for servicing the latest automobile technology. TESTER, the diagnostics system from Siemens, immediately pinpoints problem areas on the vehicle. TIS, Siemens Nixdorf's technical information system, provides efficient back-up for maintenance and service. As an electronic workshop manual using CD-ROM, TIS not only reduces the flood of paper to a minimum; it also provides BMW service technicians with all the information they need - from details on

the right tool for a particular job to a complete guide to repairs and installation. Both systems are combined in a comprehensive dealer information package with other Siemens Nixdorf components, such as the electronic parts catalogue and business management programs for processing orders and for job planning. 'Synergy at work' is running in top gear at BMW, providing a highly organised and efficient customer service.

## Singapore: Oil company sets up à la carte service with Siemens Nixdorf.

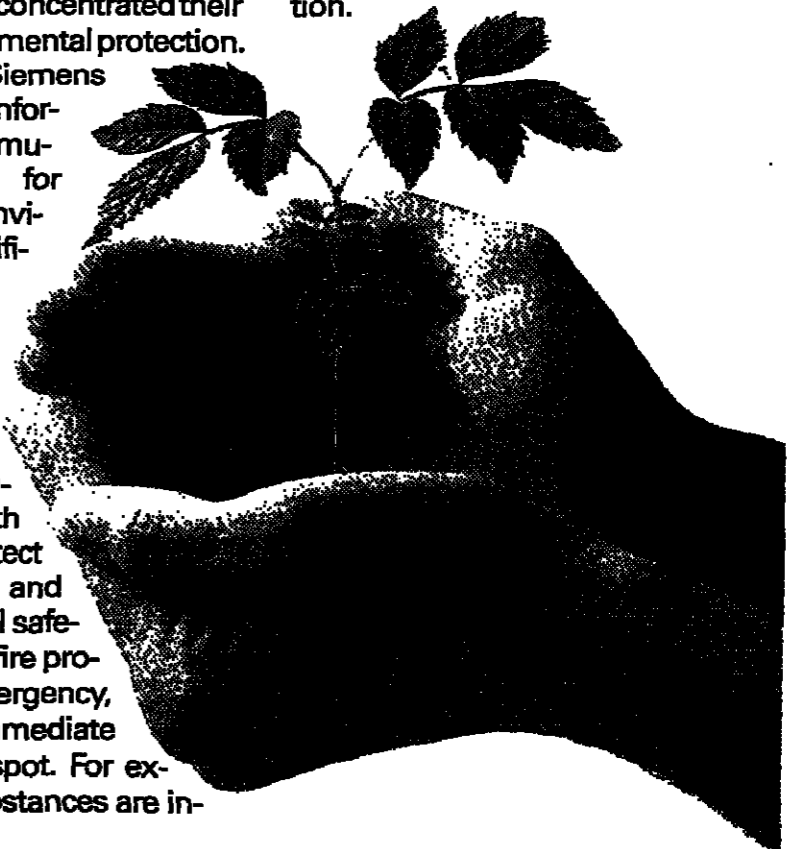
To further enhance its customer service in Singapore, the American oil company Mobil has produced a trump card - using Siemens Nixdorf's new generation of outdoor card readers. The difference in the new system is that the terminals are no longer installed at the pump island as a standalone unit - they are integrated and built into each pump. The result: no more queues at the card reader and easier operation for the customer. Instead, you just drive up to the pump, insert your Mobil Personal or Fleetcard and fill up. The sale amount is automatically debited into your account. The à la carte service is available to Mobil Oil customers round the clock. The card readers continue to operate even when the service station is unoccupied - during the night and over the weekend. Cashless payment, simple operation, rapid processing; convenience, 24-hour service - with the introduction of the new card reader system, Mobil is keeping its customers right up with the latest technology.



## Zurich: Swiss cantons rely on an information system from Siemens Nixdorf.

Protecting the environment means setting standards and acting fast, instead of holding debates. Switzerland provides an example of a successful environmental initiative. Among many others, the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, Forests and Countryside (BUWA), the Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labour (BIGA), and the cantonal laboratories have concentrated their efforts on environmental protection. Their choice: Siemens Nixdorf and its information and communication system for hazardous and environmentally significant substances, known as IGS. Its ingenious environmental database stores expert knowledge about 15,000 pollutants - along with applications to protect rivers and lakes, and covering industrial safety, emissions and fire protection. In an emergency, IGS provides immediate answers, on the spot. For example: if toxic substances are in-

involved, what countermeasures and security precautions should be adopted. Research, co-ordination and organisation - the major Swiss chemicals companies, from Ciba-Geigy to Hoffmann-La Roche, supported the project from the beginning and rely on IGS. Switzerland's environmental protection, industrial safety and health precautions now have a totally reliable foundation.





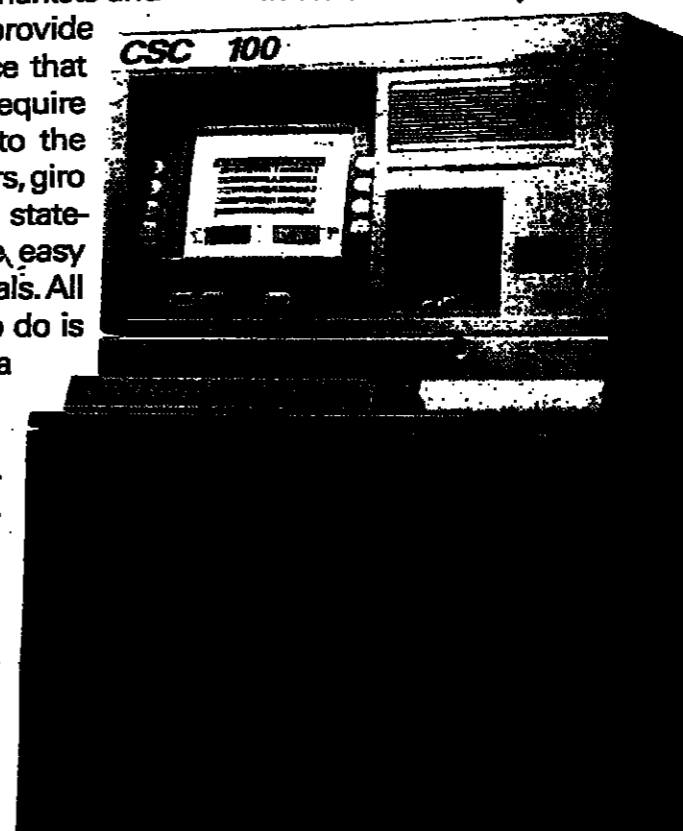
# SIEMENS NIXDORF



## Helsinki: Finland's second largest bank gives standing order for self-service terminals.

The Union Bank of Finland, with a staff of more than 8,000 and 329 branches, is the second largest financial institution in the country. Always on the lookout for new ways of enhancing customer service, the Union Bank of Finland has now given Siemens Nixdorf a standing order for the new Customer Service Centre generation of transaction terminals. Besides being installed at branches, the terminals are also in warehouses, supermarkets and kiosks, where they provide almost every service that would normally require one or more trips to the bank. Standing orders, giro transfers and bank statements are all made easy with the CSC terminals. All the customer has to do is insert a card, key in a secret number and press the command key. The desired option immediately appears on the screen — for example, a giro transfer form which requires only the information about the payee and the due amount to be entered.

In future, the system will work even faster, with a barcode simply being read off invoices by scanner. All the important information is stored and recorded instantly by the terminal: from the name of the payee to the amount which has to be paid. All transactions are transmitted on-line to the central computer for storage. It's an up-to-date self-service system, bringing Union Bank of Finland customers more flexibility and making great savings in time and money for the bank.



## Bonn: Network-management for Telekom, to build tomorrow's communications networks.

The international telecommunications network threatens to become a modern Tower of Babel. By the end of this decade, there will be more than one billion telephone lines around the globe. The key is to take the initiative. Telecom experts all over the world have agreed on a common strategy: the Telecommunications Management Network (TMN). The aim is the global organization and administration of the

international network. A challenge for Siemens Nixdorf — and further proof of 'Synergy at work'. Working with Siemens AG, the telecommunications specialist, TMN systems are being developed, based on Siemens Nixdorf SINIX computers. They provide the German Telekom with economically optimal management of the available network resources. For Telekom customers, this means reliable, direct connections, with no waiting-time.

## Bad Homburg: Electronic price labelling at REWE undergoes the acid test.

Price changes rarely move faster than in the food trade. Even in a supermarket with an average range of products, there may be 600 changes a week. The Electronic Shelf Label from Siemens Nixdorf has to prove itself under these con-

ditions. REWE is using electronic price labelling in a pilot project in the miniMAL supermarkets. Using so-called Electronic Shelf Labels, REWE saves time and money, because price changes are now computer-controlled. Whether changes are carried out centrally or on the store manager's back-office PC, a controller linked to the store's computer receives the updated prices and transmits the information straight to the digital displays on the shelves. Just-in-time and — what's more vital — with no difference between price label and till receipt, because each change is simultaneously passed to the POS scanners. Following a six-month test phase, REWE plans to extend the Electronic Shelf Labelling system.



For further information please contact:  
Siemens Nixdorf Informationssysteme AG  
UK 41, Postfach 830951, 8000 München 83

### Synergy at work

صكرا عن الامن



سكنا من الامم

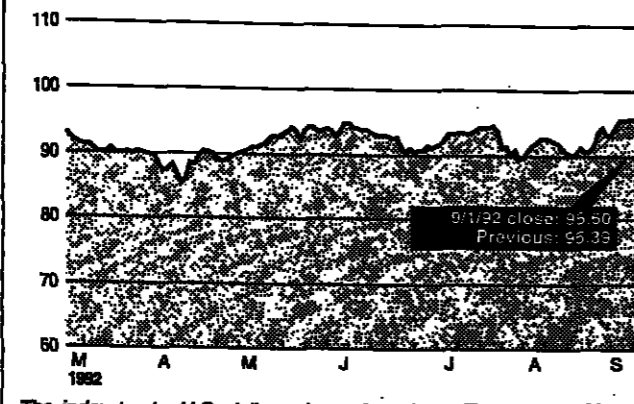
LEICA BINOCULARS. A VISION FOR GENERATIONS. Leica logo and contact information.

BUSINESS

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THE TRIB INDEX: 95.60

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Each column shows 'Close' and 'Prev.' values for various regions.

Table titled 'Industrial Sectors' with columns for 'This close', 'Prev. close', and '% change' for Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, and Miscellaneous.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92821 Neuilly Cedex, France.

MEDIA MARKETS

New Messages to Flatter The 'Prudent Purchaser'

By Stuart Elliott, New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — Almost five years after the stock market crash that marked, to many, a symbolic end to the heady hedonism of the 1980s, American marketers are still struggling to refine, and in some cases to define, their sales pitches for the more practical, more skeptical consumers of the 1990s.

Waterford, the Burberry of candy dishes, is one of a number of purveyors of premium products that is revamping its advertising to reflect the altered realities of a marketplace shifting from conspicuous consumption to prudent purchasing.

Today's advertising supposes that conspicuous consumption is passé. "If the '90s are a time of getting more for your money," a print advertisement begins, "the new Audi 90 is ideally suited for the times. Slip behind the wheel of the sporty new Audi 90, and you'll leave the excesses of the '80s, and just about everything else, behind."

At Waterford, the attitude in its advertising in the '80s was "Stock the china closet," Ms. Lyons said in an interview during a recent visit to her company's new agency, Altschiller Reitzfeld in New York, which replaced Ammann & Paris on the estimated \$3 million account.

"For the '90s," she added, "it's 'Use what's in the china closet.'" So in a print campaign being introduced in September is a lengthy list of magazines, the maker of glassware and giftware through its products being rebranded, womanhandled and — in a couple of precedent-shattering, if not crystal-shattering, ads — even childheaded.

"The notion of using a child with Waterford is very important," said Rosalind Greene, senior vice president and associate creative director at Altschiller Reitzfeld, because it was meant to create "a notion of 'don't touch' that is very bad news."

David Altschiller, the agency's chairman and chief executive, See '90s, Page 17

GM Tailors Saturn To Japan's Tastes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — General Motors Corp. plans to start selling a right-hand-drive version of its Saturn car in Japan by the end of 1994, a spokesman for the company's Japanese subsidiary said Tuesday.

The Saturn, which GM began producing in 1990 in an effort to win back U.S. market share from Japanese imports, will be the first car the company has adapted for the Japanese market. GM now sells right-hand-drive cars in Japan brought in from its Adam Opel AG subsidiary, based in Germany.

"We had decided from the beginning that if we were going to launch the Saturn in Japan, it would be a right-hand-drive version," said the spokesman, Yoshiaki Kanno. "It has taken us a lot of time to set up the proper production and marketing systems."

Ford Motor Co. already sells right-hand-drive versions of its Taurus and Laser models in Japan. The cars are made and sold by Mazda Motor Corp., of which Ford owns 24.5 percent. Ford said earlier this month that it would manufacture a right-hand-drive version of its U.S.-made Probe model by 1995.

Chrysler Corp. will introduce a right-hand-drive version of its Jeep Cherokee in Japan early next year through Honda Motor Co.'s sales channels.

Car industry analysts said the move was a significant step because it is a sign GM has recog-

nized the need to change strategy to meet local demands. "Until now, Ford was so aggressive in Japan," said an analyst for a Japanese securities company. "The others were not, and so their sales in Japan didn't grow as expected."

With the Japanese car market in the doldrums, whether a right-hand-drive model alone can boost GM's popularity remains to be seen, the analyst said. If GM can sell about 50,000-60,000 right-hand-drive Saturns worldwide annually, the investments it made to develop and produce the model will pay off, but not till then, said Richard Ko, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete World Securities (Japan).

"So in the long term, making right-hand-drive cars is a good tactic, but in the short term it is likely to be a burden on the company," Mr. Ko said.

GM sold 10,000 cars in Japan last year, a fraction of the 4.87 million cars bought by Japanese consumers. Following meetings with Japanese automakers during President George Bush's trade tour to Japan in January, leaders of all the Big Three U.S. carmakers said they would begin selling right-hand-drive cars in Japan to boost sales.

Meanwhile, two more GM assembly plants, in Missouri and Michigan, were idled by a United Auto Workers strike at a GM parts-making plant in Ohio. That brought to six the number of plants shut. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

Tokyo Resists GATT Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Arthur Dunkel, the director-general of GATT, met resistance from Japanese officials on Tuesday over his plan to conclude the troubled Uruguay Round of trade talks.

The Japanese government objects to Mr. Dunkel's call for an across-the-board conversion of national import barriers to tariffs. Japan's rice farmers have insisted that the government continue its ban on rice imports, but Japan has come under increasing international pressure to drop the ban to help get the stalled trade talks rolling again.

Agriculture Minister Masumi Tsunoda told Mr. Dunkel that in Japan it was "extremely difficult politically" to support the plan, a ministry official said. Finance Minister Tomomi Hata also told Mr. Dunkel that the proposal under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was unacceptable, Kyodo News Service reported.

Mr. Dunkel said discussions between the United States and the European Community on farm subsidies — a major sticking point of the talks — have come close to an agreement and called on Japan for greater efforts to conclude the Uruguay Round, officials said. The GATT director-general urged Japan to lift its ban on imported rice and accept his tariff proposal.

"The task we have in the Uruguay Round is to try to reconcile the confrontations," Mr. Dunkel said. "The finalized proposals do not mean each participant will not have to move to some extent, but the movements asked are relatively very modest."

Japan wants the rice-import ban treated as an exception because Japan is the world's largest importer of farm products. It cites the necessity of maintaining self-sufficiency in its staple grain as the reason for the ban. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

New Gloomy Data Hit the Dollar

By Lawrence Malkin, International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Further evidence that the U.S. recovery is losing momentum was reported Tuesday in two broad-based indicators, leading to a belief that the economy will stall out in the autumn for the second successive year.

The gloomy outlook was reflected in the dollar, which fell again to a record low. At the New York close, the dollar was trading at 1.3900 Deutsche marks, down from 1.4097 DM on Monday and below the old low of 1.3940 DM set on Aug. 25. The dollar had traded as low as 1.3885 DM before recovering slightly.

The National Association of Purchasing Management reported that economic growth slowed slightly in August, as its monthly index slipped to 53.7 from 54.2 percent. The survey reports on business conditions in more than 300 industrial companies, and its strongest element last month was an increase in new orders.

For July, the government's index of leading indicators strengthened by an almost imperceptible 0.1 percent, barely moving into the plus column after dropping a revised 0.3

Fed Intervenes in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The Federal Reserve intervened in foreign exchange markets in the European afternoon Tuesday, buying dollars for Deutsche marks, traders in Frankfurt, Paris and Zurich said.

The dollar, which had been trading at about 1.3950 DM, jumped briefly above 1.40 DM, Frankfurt traders said. The dollar later dropped by a penny from that level to a new record low.

"The Fed came in at about 1.3965 and then went up to 1.4005 pretty quickly," said Danielle Thomé, a trader at Paine Webber in Paris. A trader in Zurich for Industrial Bank of Japan said the intervention came at 1.3975 DM. Traders in New York said they had seen no sign of U.S. central bank intervention.

Central banks intervened heavily last week in an attempt to stop the slide in the dollar, but failed to stop it hitting record lows against the mark. On Monday, the White House made clear that it did not want to see the dollar decline any further. (Reuters, APX, Bloomberg)

percent in June, more steeply than reported earlier.

The Commerce Department also reported that construction spending in July dropped for the second successive month. The decline was 0.6 percent, the largest since a similar drop in December at the end of last year's autumn stall.

Although the U.S. economy has not actually contracted since the first quarter of last year, the economy emerged slowly from recession

gishness. Designed to forecast the economy two to three quarters ahead, it has a mixed record, but seems to be pointing to the weakness foreseen in the consensus forecast. As monitored by Blue Chip Economic Indicators, this consensus declined last month to a growth estimate of 1.4 percent for the year, after three months of stability.

"We had a stall-out last year and it looks like we're going through one again," said Cynthia Latta of DRI/McGraw Hill. "It will probably last until the end of the year, because whoever gets elected in November will have to spend money to stimulate the economy."

Stocks moved sideways and so did bonds in the last days of the vacation season. Since the Republican convention in mid-August, markets have been dominated by the dollar, pushing buyers to the sidelines. "But bonds may start concentrating on the deficit after the election," said William Sullivan, chief of bond research at Dean Witter, and that could mean higher interest rates.

Aside from a spurt to 56.3 percent in May, the purchasing managers index has hovered between 51 and 53 percent since January, when

See DOLLAR, Page 14

NatNed's London Waterloo

Dutch Insurer Closes a High-Risk Business After Losses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — Nationale Nederlanden, the big Dutch insurer, said Tuesday that it was closing a money-losing London business of underwriting coverage on such high-risk items as ships, aircraft and oil rigs.

The decision comes at a time of turmoil for Lloyd's of London and other international insurers in the market there because of a series of especially destructive natural disasters in recent years.

NatNed, a subsidiary of the financial conglomerate Internationale Nederlanden Groep, said it was ending the large international risk activities of its Orion Insurance Co., and was negotiating to sell Orion's activities in private and health-care insurance.

Orion posted losses of about \$48 million (\$95.4 million) in 1990 and \$26 million in 1991, the spokesman said.

An analyst in Amsterdam, Jaap Koelewijn at Piersson Holding & Pierson, said the losses at Orion were likely to continue for some time as claims come in. Were that not the case, he said, NatNed would have been able to sell the risk business rather than close it.

"What they are not saying and what we assume is that there are more dead bodies in the portfolio," Mr. Koelewijn said.

Orion "appears to have been in most of the worst areas," said Peter Constable, an analyst at Robert Fleming in London. Big claims came in from the Piper Alpha oil platform fire in the North Sea in 1988, and Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

ING, whose other major arm is NMB Postbank, is to report first-half results on Wednesday, with analysts expecting net profit of around 750 million guilders (\$474 million).

A NatNed spokesman, Willem Terwissche, said the company had already taken some provisions for the Orion operations, but he could not say when these will be entered in results.

Orion was active in the London market through

Inflation Puts Ruble At Nadir

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The free-falling ruble hit a record low Tuesday, with the inflation-battered currency trading at levels the central bank chairman called "absolutely unrealistic."

The ruble fell to 210.5 to the dollar on the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange, compared with its previous low of 205 on Thursday, the previous trading session.

Vladimir Gerastchenko, the central bank chairman, said in an interview in the Kommunisticheskaya Pravda newspaper that the ruble should be much stronger, in the range of 15 to 27 to the dollar, based on its purchasing power.

The ruble's slide is the latest in a seemingly unending series of bad economic news for the Russian government, which is under pressure to slow the pace of economic reform.

Russian media have speculated that one reform to be scrapped will be the twice-weekly currency auctions that determine the exchange rate. The currency has plunged from 134.8 rubles to the dollar since the government stopped artificially setting the exchange rate on July 1.

On Tuesday, \$27.13 million were sold, down 12.73 percent from Thursday, said Alexander Potyomkin, head of the central bank's hard currency department. Only dollars and rubles trade on the exchange.

Mr. Potyomkin said fear of inflation — now running about 7 percent a month — was the main cause of the ruble's fall.

The Izvestia newspaper, which tracks prices in 132 Russian cities, said food costs alone rose 6.2 percent the past week.

Lufthansa Deal Signals Unions Wary of Recession

FRANKFURT — Germany's famed industrial consensus has been revived by the very unions it mostly gave it the kiss of death earlier this year.

Analysts hope a cost-cutting deal at Lufthansa AG, struck by the same public-service unions that led their members into a crippling 11-day strike in April, is a step toward greater cooperation between labor and management.

But analysts are worried that the economic damage inflicted by two years of high pay awards — rising unemployment, mass layoffs and falling profits — will take a long time to repair.

"The unions are certainly scolding back their demands in the current difficult climate," said Burkhard Erke, economist at Schröder Münchmeyer Heintz.

"But the change in attitude is coming too late insofar as it is now impossible to prevent an economic stagnation or even a recession," he added.

The two public service unions agreed Monday evening to a 500 million Deutsche mark (\$355 million) cost-cutting package with Lufthansa, which included a freeze on 1992 wages and an extension of current contracts by a year until September 1993.

The unions described the Lufthansa deal as an isolated case in that no way set a pattern for other sectors.

But the deal nevertheless reinforced beliefs that the unions are now prepared to adopt a less aggressive stance than in the 1992 pay round, when the public sector strike was followed by damaging walkouts in the four million strong engineering sector.

The weaker economy and fears of more job cuts are likely to make such an aggressive pay round this year out of the question, analysts said.

"The unions will have to realize this year that there is much less to be distributed," said Norbert Brauns, economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

High pay deals over the last two years have brought harsh criticism from leading industrialists who say that wage cuts are already being competitively, particularly in lagging Eastern Germany. Pay rises in Western Germany have an automatic impact on eastern wages, set at a percentage of western levels.

Heinrich Weiss, who resigned Monday as head of the Federation of German Industry, warned Tuesday in a newspaper interview that Germany was slipping into recession.

"The unions must accept that we cannot much improve on living standards in West Germany in the next few years, but must free up economic growth for investment, particularly in the East," he said.

The high wage rises and their inflationary impact have been cited repeatedly by the Bundesbank as one reason why German interest rates have been drawn to their current record level.

But a situation has been exacerbated by surging budget deficits as Bonn pours money into Eastern Germany.

"What we really need now is a concerted action by all three parties — the unions, management and the government," said Mr. Brauns.

"Only when they know they are not going to be hit by further tax rises or other measures to finance unity will the unions really have room to relax," he added.

Mr. Weiss's pessimism echoed a growing sentiment among German economists and bankers about the possibility that Germany, which has so far skirted an outright recession by most measures, may become more vulnerable in coming months.

"If the direction of wage policies is not altered and there are not drastic cuts in public expenditure, then Germany is threatened by years of recession with a considerable rise in unemployment," he told the Express newspaper.

"The machinery, chemicals and a few other industrial sectors are already on the way downward," he said.

Western Germany's gross domestic product figures were expected to be announced on Wednesday and to show a contraction of up to 1 percent in the second quarter from the previous three months.

In the first quarter, the figure had shown a real, seasonally and calendar-adjusted rise of 2 percent from the fourth quarter of 1991.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for 'Cross Rates', 'Other Dollar Values', and 'Forward Rates'. It lists various currencies and their exchange rates against the dollar and other currencies.

EUROCURRENCY DEPOSITS

Table with columns for 'Eurocurrency Deposits' and 'Key Money Rates'. It shows interest rates for various currencies and deposit terms.

French Politician Urges a Reflation Of EC Economies

AVIGNON, France — The speaker of the French National Assembly, in a veiled attack on the government's monetary orthodoxy, called on Tuesday for a controlled reflation of Europe's economies to combat unemployment.

Henri Emmanuelli, addressing the governing Socialist Party's summer gathering, assailed "the unconditional cult of a strong currency." That constituted a clear reference to Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy's strong-franc policy.

The speaker said the unemployment and social tension created by high interest rates could eventually imperil democracy. "It is not time for a controlled reflation?" he asked.

Mr. Emmanuelli, who is the fourth-ranking figure in the French state and an influential Socialist politician, pointed to racist violence spreading in Eastern Germany and accused the Bundesbank of caring more about inflation than unemployment and social dislocation.

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MARKET DIARY

Stronger Bonds Counteract Dollar

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks edged higher Tuesday, with stronger bond prices diverting the market's attention from the slumping dollar. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.91 points to 3,266.26, falling short of recouping Monday's 10.25-point loss. Advancers outpaced decliners by 4 to 3 among...

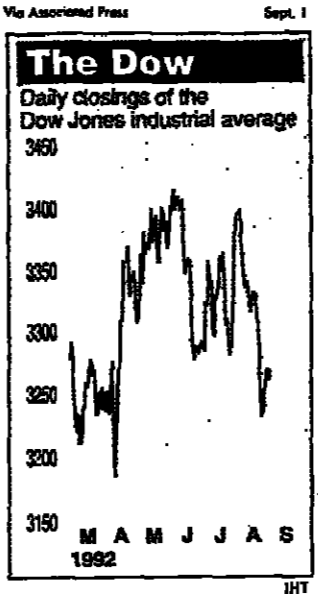


Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing various market indices including Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, and NYSE Index, with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' listing top trading stocks such as IBM, Intel, and Microsoft, with columns for Volume, High, Low, and Change.

Table titled 'AMEX Most Actives' listing active stocks on the American Stock Exchange, including Intel and Microsoft.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' listing various market news items and price movements for different sectors.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' listing market news and price movements for NASDAQ-listed companies.

DOLLAR: Weak Data Spur Drop

(Continued from first finance page) it was below 50 percent. A reading above 50 percent indicates a growing economy. This time, the index was buoyed by increases in new domestic and export orders, and by production...

Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' (repeated) listing top trading stocks.

Table titled 'AMEX Most Actives' (repeated) listing active stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' (repeated) listing market news and price movements.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' (repeated) listing market news and price movements.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table of European futures contracts including SUGAR, COFFEE, and WHITE SUGAR, with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of Metals futures including ALUMINUM, COPPER, and ZINC, with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of Financial futures including 3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR and 6-MONTH EURO DOLLAR, with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Hurricane to Trim Travelers Profit HARTFORD, Connecticut (Reuters) — Travelers Corp. said Tuesday it estimated the net impact against earnings of last week's hurricane in Florida and Louisiana to be about \$70 million.

Fare Increases Boost Airline Stocks NEW YORK (Reuters) — Airline stock prices rose Tuesday on expectations that fare increases scheduled to take effect this week would end the months-long fare war that has battered industry profits.

Sun Microsystems Unit Hires Russians MOUNTAIN VIEW, California (Combined Dispatches) — SunPro, a unit of Sun Microsystems Inc., said Tuesday it has hired 33 Russian software engineers to work on enhancements for its commercial software development products.

Upjohn Plans Hair-Loss Treatment KALAMAZOO, Michigan (UPI) — Upjohn Co. said Tuesday it has entered into a licensing agreement with a Danish company to market a class of compounds for the treatment of hair loss.

Commercial Sectors Aid Litton's Net BEVERLY HILLS, California (Combined Dispatches) — Litton Industries Inc. said Tuesday that, boosted by improved performances in its commercial businesses, it swung to a profit in the latest quarter from a loss a year earlier.

For the Record General Motors Corp. said it has awarded Emery Worldwide a two-year contract to handle the automaker's air freight business for its North American vehicle operations.

Index Traders Assail Chicago Exchange

CHICAGO — Traders of stock index futures have protested to officials of the Chicago Board of Trade for excluding them from trading in contracts for catastrophic insurance futures, a new product that has not yet been approved by U.S. authorities.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. futures contracts including WHEAT, SOYBEAN MEAL, and SOYBEAN OIL, with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. futures contracts including GOLD, SILVER, and PLATINUM, with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

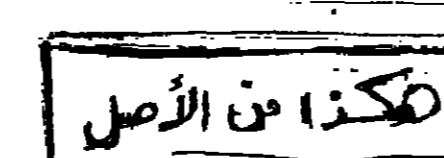
WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets showing indices for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Montreal, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and Johannesburg.

Table of World Stock Markets (continued) showing indices for various countries including Hong Kong, Seoul, Taipei, and Tokyo.

Table of World Stock Markets (continued) showing indices for various countries including Sydney, Taipei, and Tokyo.

Table of World Stock Markets (continued) showing indices for various countries including Taipei, Tokyo, and Zurich.





# NYSE

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	114 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	68 1/4	+ 1/4
Apple	54 1/4	+ 1/4
Oracle	48 1/4	+ 1/4
Novell	42 1/4	+ 1/4
Lotus	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Intuit	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Visa	30 1/4	+ 1/4
MasterCard	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Amex	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Discover	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Wells Fargo	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Bank of America	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Citigroup	6 1/4	+ 1/4
JP Morgan	2 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
AT&T	42 1/4	+ 1/4
Verizon	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Sprint	34 1/4	+ 1/4
WorldCom	30 1/4	+ 1/4
Qwest	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Southwest	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Delta	18 1/4	+ 1/4
American	14 1/4	+ 1/4
United	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Northwest	6 1/4	+ 1/4
Allegiant	2 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
Alcoa	42 1/4	+ 1/4
Alumina	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Steel	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Iron	30 1/4	+ 1/4
Copper	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Gold	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Silver	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Palladium	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Platinum	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Energy	6 1/4	+ 1/4
Utilities	2 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
Exxon	42 1/4	+ 1/4
Shell	38 1/4	+ 1/4
BP	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Amoco	30 1/4	+ 1/4
Conoco	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Phillips	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Marathon	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Valero	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Energy East	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Energy West	6 1/4	+ 1/4
Energy South	2 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
Boeing	42 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	30 1/4	+ 1/4
General Dynamics	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Grumman	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Boeing	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Lockheed	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Northrop	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Raytheon	6 1/4	+ 1/4
General Dynamics	2 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
3M	42 1/4	+ 1/4
DuPont	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Eastman	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	30 1/4	+ 1/4
Pfizer	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Merck	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Schering	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Genentech	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Novartis	6 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	42 1/4	+ 1/4
Genentech	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Novartis	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Schering	30 1/4	+ 1/4
Merck	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Pfizer	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Eastman	14 1/4	+ 1/4
DuPont	10 1/4	+ 1/4
3M	6 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	42 1/4	+ 1/4
Genentech	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Novartis	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Schering	30 1/4	+ 1/4
Merck	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Pfizer	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Eastman	14 1/4	+ 1/4
DuPont	10 1/4	+ 1/4
3M	6 1/4	+ 1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	42 1/4	+ 1/4
Genentech	38 1/4	+ 1/4
Novartis	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Schering	30 1/4	+ 1/4
Merck	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Pfizer	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Eastman	14 1/4	+ 1/4
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Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change, Volume. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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# Korea Trade Swing to Surplus in August

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**SEOUL** — South Korea's foreign trade in August moved to a surplus of \$112 million, the first monthly surplus this year, as a government drive to curb consumption bit into imports, government officials said Tuesday.

The government also reported that South Korea's gross national product, adjusted for inflation, grew at a moderate 6.7 percent annual rate in the first half, compared with a 9.3 percent rate in the corresponding period last year.

Government officials said the moderate GNP growth resulted from the policy of clamping down on inflation and restricting

imports. South Korea's GNP growth for all of this year is projected to be about 7 percent.

The trade surplus in August helped shrink the nation's trade deficit in the first eight months of 1992 to \$5.8 billion from \$8.6 billion in the same period last year.

South Korea incurred a trade deficit of \$306 million in July and \$774 million in August 1991. The last monthly surplus was \$85 million in June last year, a trade ministry official said.

In August this year, exports totaled \$6.19 billion, up 7.5 percent from a year ago. Imports slipped 7 percent to \$6.07 billion.

Exports of petrochemicals, semiconductors and containers were brisk in August,

while textiles suffered a decline. Shipments of home electronics improved slightly.

The GNP growth rate in the April-June quarter was 6.0 percent, down from 7.4 percent in the first quarter and 9.8 percent in the second quarter of 1991, the Bank of Korea said.

South Korea's economy last year suffered a record trade deficit of \$10 billion after two years of heightened activity, coupled with an annual inflation rate of 10 percent, the highest level in 10 years.

Government officials predict South Korea's economy will regain its strength next year.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

# Hong Kong Probes Tomson Pacific Inquiry Is Second in a Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**HONG KONG** — The territorial government said Tuesday that it had opened an investigation into two real estate and investment companies listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange. They are Tomson Pacific Ltd. and its affiliate, World Trade Center Group Ltd.

It is the second such investigation announced in the affairs of Hong Kong companies within a month.

Financial Secretary Hamish Macleod has appointed John Lees of the accounting firm Ferrier Hodgson & Marfan as inspector to look into the affairs of Tomson and World Trade Center, a government spokesman said.

The decision to appoint an inspector was taken on the recommendation of the Securities and Futures Commission, Hong Kong's securities market regulator.

The commission said that Mr. Lees had been directed to investigate the manner in which a number of specific transactions have been carried out by the management of both companies or their subsidiaries since 1990.

Tomson Pacific bought 34.5 percent of Bond Corp. International Ltd. from Alan Bond's troubled Bond group in June 1991.

On Aug. 14, Mr. Macleod, who acts as Hong Kong's equivalent of a finance minister, appointed a lawyer, Nicholas Allen, to lead a probe into five related companies — Allied Group, Allied Properties (H.K.), Crusader Holdings, Paragon Holdings and Wai Yick.

That investigation centers around asset stuffing and share dealings by the companies, which all have connections to the Malaysian businessman Lee Ming Tee and his Allied Group.

The securities commission said that to ensure a fair and orderly market, trading in the shares of Tomson and World Trade Center was suspended at the start of business Tuesday. World Trade Center was previously known as Bowway.

Trading in the shares of Rivera Holdings, whose main asset is a 26.4 percent stake in Tomson, has also been halted though Rivera is not itself the subject of the investigation, the commission said.

Trading in all three stocks should resume Wednesday, the commission added.

Tomson Pacific closed Friday at 1.97 dollars (25.5 U.S. cents), down from 3.17 dollars in June, while World Trade Center ended at 83 Hong Kong cents, down from 1.17 dollars in June.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
6500	1800	2500
6000	1600	2000
5500	1400	1500
5000	1200	1000
4500	1000	500
1992	1992	1992

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	5,711.57	5,628.60	+1.47
Singapore	Straits Times	1,375.48	1,378.54	-0.22
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,542.00	1,547.30	-0.34
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	17,740.06	18,061.12	-1.78
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	573.50	574.73	-0.21
Bangkok	SET	752.53	746.51	+0.94
Seoul	Composite Stock	658.80	662.80	-0.75
Taipei	Weighted Price	3,960.45	3,948.35	+0.30
Manila	Composite	1,366.91	1,376.66	-0.71
Jakarta	Stock Index	N.A.	301.28	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,463.88	1,481.92	+0.13
Bombay	National Index	1,386.58	1,337.32	+1.44

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

# Gold, Coal Help MIM Boost Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**MELBOURNE** — MIM Holdings Ltd., which operates the Mount Isa and Hilton mining complexes in Queensland state, said Tuesday that after-tax profit for the year ended June 30 surged 15-fold from a year earlier to 106.3 million Australian dollars (\$76 million).

The figure included an extraordinary gain of 45.8 million dollars from the sale of MIM's holding in Teck Corp. The result compared with a profit of 6.9 million dollars last year.

MIM officials said lower prices for lead and copper hurt profit, but that was offset by good results from the company's gold interests, which include the wholly owned Tyck Hill mine near Mount Isa and the 65 percent owned Highlands Gold. The company's Oak Creek coal operation also showed profit.

CRA Ltd. and Western Mining Corp. Holdings, two of Australia's largest mining companies, are to report earnings Wednesday. Analysts expect CRA, 49 percent owned by RTZ Corp., to post after-tax profit of 165 million to 190 million dollars for the half-year to June 30.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

# Japanese Companies Set New Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**TOKYO** — Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., the world's largest bank in terms of assets, announced streamlining plans Tuesday that included capital spending cuts of 100 billion yen (\$814 million) over the four years ending in March 1996.

The cuts will include a 5 percent pay cut for 41 top executives and a 20 percent reduction in their entertainment allowances.

Dai-ichi Kangyo is the first commercial bank to announce streamlining measures since the government said recently that it was ready to use public funds to help banks suffering from bad loans as part of a rescue program for the economy.

A bank spokesman said it may also close some of its 621 branch offices in Japan and abroad.

Meanwhile, several more Japanese companies

joined the list of those who have scaled down profit expectations in the last two business days, and Tomson Corp. said it would cut capital spending by 16.7 percent to 150 billion yen in the year ending next March 31. It cited the recession in both the semiconductor and the consumer electronics industries.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp. said its present pretax profit for the year ending March 1993 was unlikely to reach earlier forecasts of 60 billion. Hitachi Ltd. lowered its parent pretax profit outlook for the same year to below 100 billion yen from 120 billion yen.

Among other companies, Chiyuuya Co. cut its forecast for parent pretax profit to 2 billion yen for the year ending in February from 5 billion yen previously. Tokyu Department Store Co. said profit for the six months ended in July fell 40.5 percent to 3.84 billion yen.

(AP, AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Shenzhen Said to Curb Listings  
 Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**HONG KONG** — About half of the 14 companies seeking a listing on China's Shenzhen stock exchange have been turned down, the South China Morning Post said Tuesday.

The decision indicates a more stringent approach to new listing applications by the market's regulator, the Shenzhen branch of China's central bank, the People's Bank of China, the newspaper said.

Another batch of companies will be selected from a standby list for possible listing, but this may result in delayed flotations over the next few months, it said.

Meanwhile, Shenzhen stock exchange officials are delaying decisions on several issues connected with last month's riot over applications for new stock offerings, for fear of further problems, a source close to the exchange said.

The exchange has yet to identify the issues on offer, set a deadline for submitting applications or set a date for notifying successful applicants. "They are afraid of further fiascos after what happened," the source said. "Inertia means no mistakes." (Bloomberg, AFP)

# Gas Makers Merge in Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**TOKYO** — Hoxan Corp. and Daido Sanso KK announced Tuesday that they would merge to form Japan's second-largest maker of industrial gases.

Daido Sanso said it would set a 1.05-for-one stock split prior to the merger.

Hoxan Corp., a Hokkaido-based oxygen maker, had pretax profit of 2 billion yen in the year ended March 31, on sales of 89.4 billion yen. Daido Sanso, 11.9 percent owned by Air Products & Chemicals Inc. of Allentown, Pennsylvania, had pretax profit of 2 billion yen on sales of 63.6 billion yen.

(Reuters, AFP, AFP)

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(Reuters, AFP, AFP)

## Very briefly:

- China has suggested that Hong Kong raise funds for the rail link in its airport project by selling the adjoining land, the Ta Kung Pao daily quoted a source as saying; the land is estimated to be worth 42.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$5.5 billion).
- ASCI Corp., a Japanese software developer, said it had agreed with six banks on a 16.4 billion yen (\$133 million) financing plan to cover its fund management and investment costs for the year ending in March.
- China will accept foreign bids for oil exploration rights in eastern China and in areas around existing oilfields, the official China Daily said.
- Pramino Ltd., Australia's largest producer of refined zinc and lead, plans to offer voluntary severance to 350 to 450 workers at its Broken Hill mining operations over the next three years. AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

## China Plans Building Materials Mart

BEIJING — China will open its first building materials market in Beijing on Wednesday, aiming to create the country's fourth national market for raw materials, the official China Daily said Tuesday.

The trading center will handle spot transactions and forward contracts and "will gradually be developed into a building materials futures market," according to Yang Zhiyuan, deputy director of the State Administration of Building Materials Industry.

China currently operates national markets for nonferrous metals in Shanghai and Shenzhen and a grain market in Zhengzhou.

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Fund Name	Symbol	Value
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (EC)	ABC	10.17
ABC Future Fund (EC)	ABC	11.17
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# SPORTS BASEBALL

## A's Trade Canseco to Rangers Oakland Gets Sierra, Helps Pitching With Witt and Russell

By Ross Newhan  
Los Angeles Times Service

**OAKLAND** — In a stunning gamble designed to bolster their pitching for September and beyond — and, perhaps, lower their \$40 million payroll in time — the Oakland Athletics have traded right fielder Jose Canseco to the Texas Rangers for outfielder Ruben Sierra and pitchers Bobby Witt and Jeff Russell.

The A's also received cash, believed to be \$400,000, the maximum allowed.

The deal was one of three Monday night.

San Diego sent left-handed pitcher Craig Lafferty to Baltimore for minor league pitcher Eric Schillingstrom, and Minnesota traded left-hander Bill Kruger to Montreal for outfielder Darren Reed.

All the players will be eligible for postseason play because they were placed on the rosters of their new clubs prior to the midnight deadline.

Sierra, Witt and Russell join a team that leads the American League West by 6½ games. Canseco, a two-time AL home run champion and 1988's most valuable player, is going the other way: The Rangers trail the A's by 1½½ games.

"I'm in shock," said the often-controversial Canseco.

including Dave Stewart, Terry Steinbach, Ron Darling and Mark McGwire.

Canseco, 28, making \$3.6 million this season, is signed through 1995 at salaries of \$4.1 million, \$4.4 million and \$5.1 million. Sierra, who will turn 27 in October and is now sidelined because of chicken pox that he caught from his son, had already rejected the Rangers' offer of about \$2.5 million.

Their general manager, Tom Grieve, said he felt his chances of signing Sierra and Russell were dimming.

"We had some reservations about giving up Bobby Witt," he said, "but you have to give up more than just players for September to get an impact player signed for three more years."

Sierra, batting .278 with 14 home runs and 70 runs batted in during an off-year that might stem from his contract problems, thanked the Rangers for his six years with them and said he was looking forward to playing in Oakland.

Said Witt: "This comes as a total surprise, but all I can tell you is that going to Oakland beats sitting here with a fourth-place team."

Witt, 27, was a 17-game winner in 1990 before a prolapsed rotator cuff sidelined him to 3-7 last year. With Bob Welch sidelined because of

injury, the A's rotation consists primarily of Stewart, Darling and Mike Moore. Witt joins it with a 9-13 record and 4.46 earned-run average and is signed through next year at \$3 million, with a 1994 option at \$3.5 million.

Russell, 31 on Tuesday, is 2-3 with a club-leading 28 saves and a major league-leading nine blown saves.

Canseco was a mainstay of the team that won the pennant in 1988 and a World Series title in 1989. The A's also won the AL pennant in 1990, but were swept in the Series by Cincinnati.

Canseco leaves Oakland with a .246 batting average, 22 home runs and 72 RBI. In his six seasons with the A's, he hit 209 home runs and drove in 647 runs.

He had several controversial moments, including a game this year that he left in the eighth inning, angering several teammates. Off the field, he received a number of celebrated speeding tickets and had some public domestic problems with his wife.

He also presents the Rangers with a problem. As a player traded with a multi-year contract, he can demand a trade after the first year. If the Rangers do not respond by the following March, Canseco could become a free agent.



Jose Canseco, who was taken from the game: "I was thinking this isn't April Fool's Day."

## Brave Debut By Reardon

The Associated Press

It didn't take long for Jeff Reardon to help the Atlanta Braves.

Acquired a day earlier to bolster a beleaguered bullpen, he batted the Braves out of a bases-loaded jam in the opener of a double-header Monday night, then earned a save in the second game of a sweep of the New York Mets in Shea Stadium.

Terry Pendleton, David Justice and Damon Berryhill homered in the nightcap for a 7-5

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

victory. Lonnie Smith, Ron Gant and Jeff Blauser homered in the first game, which the Braves won, 8-6, in the 14th inning on Otis Nixon's two-out, two-run double.

The Braves ended the Mets' season-best seven-game winning streak in the first game and went on to win their ninth straight at Shea.

"It was nice to get into both games and help out," Reardon said. "We were going nowhere in Boston, and to come here was great. I've made up 21 games in the standings in two days."

Atlanta took a 6½-game lead in the National League West over second-place Cincinnati.

Reardon, obtained from Boston for two minor leaguers, pitched one inning to save the second game. He is the major-league leader in saves with 355.

"I got a late-night flight out of California last night and didn't get to the hotel here until around 7 A.M.," said Reardon, who was in Anaheim at the time of his trade. "I don't sleep well on airplanes, so I'm pretty tired right now, but happy."

Expos 5, Reds 4: In Cincinnati, Larry Walker drove in five runs with a two-run homer, a two-run single and a double for Montreal, which closed out within three games of idle Pittsburgh in the NL East.

The five RBIs were a career high for Walker.

Tom Bolton made it through the Montreal lineup the first time, allowing just one hit. But Spike Owen doubled to lead off the fourth, and one out later Walker homered, his 20th. Another out later Greg Colburn hit his second homer of the season to make it 3-0.

Cubs 2, Dodgers 0: Steve Buechele broke up Tom Candiotti's no-hitter with a two-out single in the seventh and Chicago, playing at home, then scored two unearned runs to defeat Los Angeles behind Greg Maddux's five-hitter.

Astros 9, Phillies 2: Eric Anthony hit his second grand slam this season and drove in five runs as Houston beat visiting Philadelphia.

Cardinals 6, Padres 2: Bob Tewksbury pitched a seven-hitter in St. Louis and Tracy Woodson and Geromino Lous each drove in two runs against San Diego.

Tewksbury lowered his major-league-leading ERA to 2.01. He struck four and walked none. He has walked just 16 batters in 201 innings.

## Winfield Helps Blue Jays Survive August

The Associated Press

While the Toronto Blue Jays ended a month they'd rather forget, Dave Winfield, at age 40, capped off an August to remember.

He drove in three runs with his 23rd homer of the season, giving him 32 runs batted in for the month, as the Blue Jays beat the visiting Chicago White Sox, 9-2, Monday night.

Winfield broke George Bell's team record of 31 runs batted in, set in May 1987. Bell had batted at being made the Jays' everyday designated hitter two seasons ago, sending the club on a frantic search for a replacement: Winfield.

"I went through a rough spell earlier this month," said Winfield. "But I've been consistent. When I didn't get the big blow, I still got the lousy singles."

The Blue Jays finished August with a 14-16 record, clinging to first place in the American League East.

"Hopefully we've turned things around," said Winfield, who has 87 runs batted in to surpass last season's total by one.

Todd Stottlemyre shut down the White Sox on five hits for his fifth complete game of the season.

But Charlie Hough gave up seven runs on seven hits in 3½ innings.

"It was just a couple of lousy pitches that killed me," Hough said.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Mussina had five strikeouts and six walks; Oakland's Kelly Downs walked nine batters in 6½ innings.

Brewers 4, Yankees 1: Ricky Bones held visiting New York to three hits over seven innings as Milwaukee remained third in the East, 4½ games behind Toronto.

The Brewers scored twice in the first on a ground out by Franklin Stubbs and a single by Robin Yount, his 2,990th hit. Then Paul Molitor hit a two-run single in the eighth.

Twins 5, Tigers 3: Gene Larkin's two-run double in the 10th gave Minnesota its victory in Detroit.

After consecutive singles by Greg Gagne and Cimex Knoblauch, reliever Mike Henneman appeared to have struck out Larkin. But Mickey Tettleton couldn't handle the foul tip, giving Larkin another chance. He lined the next pitch just inside the line in right.

Royals 5, Rangers 2: Kevin Koslofski drove in two runs in Kansas City as Texas finished the worst August in club history with its 18th

## McGwire Foresees A Bash in Texas

The Associated Press

**OAKLAND** — The one remaining Bash Brother said Jose Canseco is about to enter baseball heaven in Arlington Stadium.

"It's going to be mind boggling to see how he puts things together in that yard," said Mark McGwire, who with Canseco provided baseball's top 1-2 power punch for six years.

Canseco's new hitting partner will be Juan Gonzalez, with 38 homers tied for the major league-lead with the disabled McGwire.

"I'd hate to think of what those two could do in that park. That's going to be awesome," McGwire said.

Canseco's best friend on the A's, shortstop Walt Weiss, said, "You're out there playing the game, and you hear news like that. Unbelievable."

Carney Lansford, the A's captain, said, "Jose's a true superstar. In the late 80s and early 90s, Jose, Mark and the Bash Brothers helped revitalize this team. I respect everything he's ever done in baseball. I know I wouldn't be able to wear these rings without his help."

He had played right field in the top of the first inning of the game against the Baltimore Orioles and was headed for the batter's on-deck circle in the bottom of the inning when he was called back and told of the trade by the A's manager, Tony La Russa.

"I was kind of close to the on-deck circle and Tommy Reynolds called me over," Canseco said, referring to a coach. "I thought he was going to tell me to stay back on the pitch and then he told me Tony wanted to see me. When he told me I was traded I was thinking this isn't April Fool's Day."

Canseco then cleaned out his locker at the Oakland Coliseum and sat in the locker room for several minutes in near disbelief.

"I guess the club figured it needed pitching or maybe the fans tired of Jose Canseco," he said. "Maybe I wore out my welcome, but I hope they miss me as a player and person."

"I'll definitely miss the players here."

Said the A's general manager, Sandy Alderson: "It was a difficult transaction in many respects. I mean, trading Jose, in a sense, represents the end of an era here that he personified, but we felt strongly going in the last month that we needed to improve our team. We needed to improve our pitching."

Witt and Russell should contribute in that regard, but the gamble for the A's rests in the ability to re-sign Sierra and Russell, both of whom will be eligible for free agency when the season ends.

The A's now have 14 players in that category,

## BOOKS

### THE SYSTEM: An Insider's Life in Soviet Politics

By Georgi Arbatov. Introduction by Strobe Talbott. 380 pages. \$25. Times Books, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Bernard Gwertzman

FOR the past 25 years, Georgi Arbatov has been recognized as Moscow's leading "Americanist." As founder and director of the Institute of USA and Canada, Arbatov built his think tank into the source of most significant work about the United States, even though to pass KGB muster, almost all the published studies were exceedingly propagandistic.

But Arbatov was no ivory-tower academic. He came to his institute after working as a highly placed Central Committee apparatchik, and he made sure through the years that he continued to serve as an adviser to whoever led the Kremlin.

To the many Americans who have gotten to know Arbatov, he has always been something of an enigmatic figure. No one was quite sure who he really was. Many believed that he could not have survived for so many years without strong KGB sponsorship or attention. They knew he was very intelligent, but he was such a combative propagandist that he was one

of the few Soviets in the Reagan years who was regularly permitted by Moscow to appear on American television to lambast Washington's policies.

His memoirs, which appeared in somewhat different form in Russian last year as part of a growing body of historical work now coming out of the former Soviet Union that is adding significantly to our knowledge of how the Kremlin operated. These books are also meant to defend their authors' reputations at home and abroad.

Arbatov is well aware that he was perceived in the United States as a spokesman at best and toady at worst for the regime. And he clearly wants this book to serve as his apology. He relates that he is the son of a poor Jewish metalworker who joined the Communist Party in 1917, was arrested without cause in the 1930s and was luckily freed after a year. The arrest of his father, he says, produced an instinctive anti-Stalinist sentiment in the young Arbatov, who served with distinction in the army during the war, but who also learned a lifetime lesson of not trying to buck the system. No dissident he.

"I pay tribute to the courage and fearlessness of those who, like Andrei Sakharov, risked taking an uncompromising stand," he writes. "These people were heroes, even martyrs. And if they had not done what they did, I think the changes in our country would not have gone forward so quickly. But had it not been for the many hundreds and thousands who worked inside the system, fought routine

skirmishes, tried to stop the pressure of Stalinist conservatism, and defended and promoted the ideas of democracy and peaceful economic reform, the process of revitalization would not have been possible at all."

Arbatov argues with some conviction that although he was not a dissident ready to quit on principle or to issue declarations to the Western press, he did not support any of the key Soviet foreign adventures. On learning in August 1968 of the invasion of Czechoslovakia, he asserted: "I was shocked. I could not even bring

myself to go on my vacation to the Caucasus. I felt ashamed and bitter."

Whether Arbatov's explanations will improve his image abroad is speculative. One cannot read this book without some sympathy for him. Yes, he explains, he was often a spokesman for the Soviet side in the United States, but he and others like him "simply did not know many things concerning both domestic and foreign affairs."

Bernard Gwertzman is on the staff of The New York Times.

### BEST SELLERS

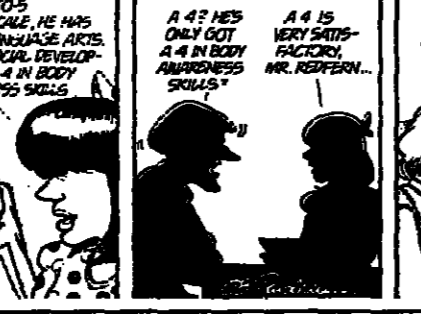
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	GERALD'S GAME	Stephen King	1
2	THE PELICAN BRIEF	John Grisham	2
3	WAITING TO EXHALE	Terry McMillin	2
4	COLONY	Anne Rivers Siddons	4
5	FATHERLAND	Robert Herrick	4
6	POSSESSING THE SECRET OF JOY	Al Gore	6
7	THE BRIDES OF MADISON COUNTY	Robert James Waller	13
8	SWEET LIAR	Jude Deveraux	13
9	NIGHT OF THE HAWK	Dele Brown	13
10	THE VOLCANO LOVER	Seamus Heaney	13
11	DARK FORCE RISING	Timothy Zahn	7
12	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO	Dr. Seuss	9
13	WHERE IS JOE MERCANTI?	Jimmy Fallon	1
14	ALICE: HER REMAINS	Patricia D. Cornwell	1
15	EYE OF THE STORM	Jack Higgins	11
NONFICTION			
1	THE SILENT PASSAGE	Gail Sheehy	2
2	TRUMAN	David McCullough	3
3	WAITING TO EXHALE	Andrew Morton	2
4	THE LAST TSAR	Edward Radzinsky	2
5	EARTH IN THE BALANCE	Al Gore	7
6	MARTIN: THE LAST TAKE	Peter Henry Brown and Patric Z. Bachman	7
7	WOLVES WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES	Clarence Fiedler	9
8	AM WALTON: MADE IN AMERICA	Sam Walton with John Hany	8
9	LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG	David Mervin	6
10	HEAD TO HEAD	Lester Thurow	10
11	REVELATION FROM WITHIN	Gloria Steinem	12
12	A BRILLIANT MADNESS	by Patricia D. Cornwell	13
13	WHO WILL TELL THE PEOPLE	William Greider	11
14	BACKLASH	Susan Faludi	14
15	ELEANOR ROOSEVELT	Blanche Wiesen	14
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1	A RETURN TO LOVE	Marianne Williamson	1
2	THE MEASURE OF OUR SUCCESS	by Martin Wright Edelman	2
3	RAKVES: PENNY'S LITTLE RED BOOK	by Harvey Fierstein with Rod Searle	4
4	HOW TO SATISFY A WOMAN EVERY TIME	by Neema Royce	3
5	MORE WEALTH WITHOUT RISK	by Charles J. Givens	5

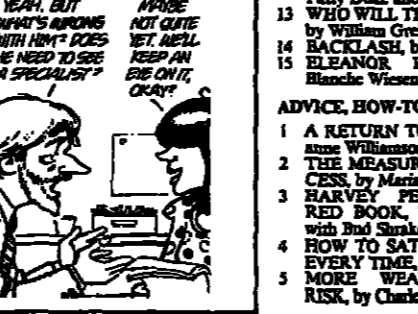
### DOONESBURY



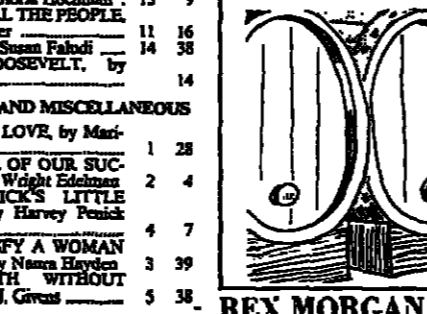
### BLONDIE



### PEANUTS



### BEEBLE BAILEY



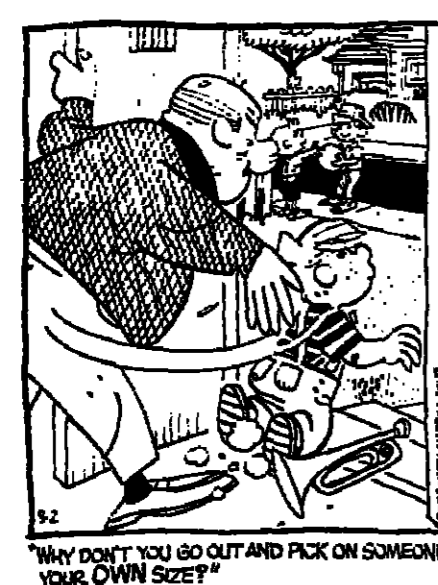
### CALVIN AND HOBBES



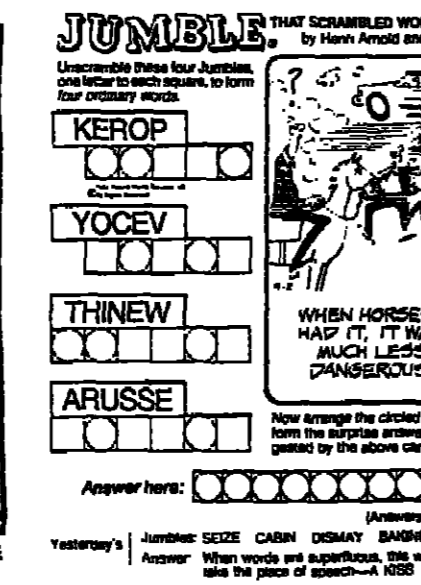
### WIZARD OF ID



### DENNIS THE MENACE



### JUMBLE



### GARFIELD



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### GARFIELD









OBSERVER

A Mistake, at Long Last

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK—A rare mistake appeared in this column last week. I said John Chancellor of NBC had been hauled off the floor of the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago by the convention gendarmes.

As thousands have correctly pointed out in letters, postcards, fax messages, voice mail, cables, overhead telegraph wires, smoke signals, semaphore and handwritten notes attached to stones thrown through my window panes, it was at the 1964 Republican Convention in San Francisco, not the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago, that Chancellor was hauled off the floor.

I am delighted not only to confess the error, but also to see so widely noticed. Until its publication, it had been a long, long time since an error had appeared in the column.

It had been so long, in fact, that I had begun to fear I was infallible. This would have been bad news. Nothing vexes one's friends, loved ones and readers more surely than the discovery that you—an old pal of theirs, or a dad, a husband, perhaps a son, maybe their favorite columnist—are never wrong.

It is inhuman to go on year after year as I was doing, without ever making an error. Another confession: I had become so concerned about it that I approached The Editor. Would he object strenuously, I asked, if I deliberately got a fact or two wrong on some Saturday morning in August?

"Object?" he asked with his vulgar editor's cynicism. "Object? Right, wrong or deliberately falsified, a fact of any species appearing in your column would leave me too flabbergasted to faint."

Before I finished interpreting his cryptic reply the error involving Chancellor's convention history happened of its own accord. It's amazing, the number of people who immediately spotted the mistake. It proves that if memorable is what you want to be when you grow up, television is the way to go.

Obviously, millions saw the 1964 episode on television, as did I. Obviously, the memory stayed vividly with millions, and that's how it stayed with me vividly. Afterward, however, I also vividly remembered being busy with a typewriter on the press platform in San Francisco

that night, with no TV in sight, which meant that the Chancellor business I was vividly remembering was something I couldn't possibly have seen that night.

What made the moment memorable for the millions was Chancellor's fine exit line to all America as the convention cops marched him away. I remember that line vividly, but will not repeat it here, as my mail-answering hand is not up to dealing with the consequences. In any case everybody else in America obviously remembers it even more vividly than I.

It would be useful if some poll taker did a survey on how many people know who said "Veni, vidi, vici." But never mind. What he will find, I'm quite certain, as all columnists must be, even when their certainty isn't quite so quite as they insist—what he'll find is that only seven people in the entire United States, not counting Latin teachers, know the answer. That's because, unlike Chancellor's fine exit line at San Francisco, "Veni, vidi, vici" was not said on television.

It must be a sobering thought for Chancellor to realize that when it comes to famous-line recognition he equals Julius Caesar. (Yes, I am one of the seven who know it was great Julius's line. That's why I chose "Veni, vidi, vici" instead of an equally famous line whose author I can't remember so vividly, like "Paris is worth a Mass," or "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar." Columnists are permitted to play with a stacked deck.)

No letters, please, asking where Caesar said, "Veni, vidi, vici." I first heard it in Baltimore in 1938, though not from Caesar's own lips of course. That much I remember vividly. It was the year Franklin D. Roosevelt campaigned in Baltimore to "purge" (haul off) the Senate floor Senator Millard Tydings. F.D.R. failed to have Tydings thrown out, which deprived Tydings of the chance to say something memorable, which anyone would have forgotten by now, anywhere, since there was no TV that year.

Much as I respect Chancellor, I confess to being envious, for once I too said something worth being remembered by millions, but it was not on television, and I've forgotten what it was.

New York Times Service

'Genghis Khan,' the Home Boy

By David Tracey

ULAN BATOR—After 10 versions from around the world, Genghis Khan the movie has finally come home. Thanks to the collapse of the Soviet Union and a director's boyhood dream, a version of the 13th-century conqueror's life has been filmed for the first time in Mongolia.

"I wanted to do it ever since I was a boy," said Begin Bajinim, a veteran director who might be called the Akira Kurosawa of Mongolia, although he denies any influence. Like Kurosawa, Bajinim's films range from grand historical epics to modern social criticism. And like the Japanese master, he is widely misunderstood in his own country, especially since the release this summer of "Genghis Khan," the most awaited movie in Mongolian history.

Any new film on Genghis Khan was bound to stir controversy among Mongolians, who are now debating just what the nomad king means to them. Soviet domination until 1990 kept the subject taboo. Herdsmen in remote areas would whisper "that man" instead of his name. With Mongolia now on its own, following three centuries of Manchurian domination and 70 years under the Soviet Union, the name Genghis Khan is back in a big way. It is a brand of vodka, a cake, a rock band, a hotel and countless new companies. The government is also in on the revival. This summer it combined its annual celebration of the 1921 revolution with a commemoration of Genghis Khan's birth 830 years ago. (Some historians list the year of his birth as 1155 or 1167.)

But Bajinim's screen version, played by the opera singer Enkhтайв, is not the superhero many Mongolians were hoping for. An introspective, brooding leader, this Genghis Khan worries aloud about a career of violence that includes killing one brother and having another publicly whipped for breaking the law.

"Mongolians are now trying to treat Genghis Khan like a god," Bajinim said, "but I don't agree. He was neither a god nor a devil. I tried to show him as a simple human being, one who did good and bad things."

The subdued approach is more remarkable for the fact that Bajinim, like most Mongolians, has long considered Genghis Khan a personal hero. Without him, many Mongolians believe, their country would have been swallowed up long ago by either China or Russia.

"I thought about making this film for years," said Bajinim, "even when I knew it wouldn't be possible."

During the Soviet era he kept a portrait of Genghis Khan on the wall of his Ulan Bator apartment, though friends warned it could get him into trouble.

He began writing "Genghis Khan" in 1988 when glasnost was easing cultural restrictions



Enkhтайв as Genghis Khan is not the superhero many Mongolians were hoping for.

in Mongolia. Even so, he was summoned to the Communist Party headquarters to discuss the film before shooting began. The authorities asked him not to film anything that could harm Mongolian relations with the Soviet Union.

His reply? "I told them I would try to kill as few Russians as possible."

The same irreverence is reflected in Bajinim's "Strange Man," a wickedly funny critique of the socialist bureaucracy made in 1989. A clerk with odd, humorous tendencies inspires the censure of everybody, including his colleagues.

The authorities didn't know what it was about," Bajinim recalls, "mainly because they didn't want to know. But they limited the release dates anyway, so not many people had a chance to see it."

"Genghis Khan" is not playing longer, and stirring more controversy, in Ulan Bator. Some have criticized Bajinim's decision to invent an alter ego for the hero, one who is shown dying and mysteriously coming back to life throughout the film. Critics wondered why Bajinim added someone not mentioned in "The Secret History of the Mongols," the 13th-century account of Genghis Khan's life.

"The Secret History of the Mongols" isn't the complete story," Bajinim said, adding that he felt a need to develop the character for the screen. He explained that the alter ego represents Genghis Khan's inner search for freedom, the same undying spirit found today in the Mongolian people. It's an interesting concept that no one understood. Instead, word went around Ulan Bator that Bajinim had tampered with the legacy of Genghis Khan.

The director remains unrepentant. "In developed countries they appreciate philosophical movies," he concluded, "but in Mongolia people still want simple adventure stories."

He wonders how "Genghis Khan" will be received abroad. The four-hour version of the movie playing in Mongolia is being edited to 2:20 for international release, starting in Japan in October. The film's Japanese distributor, which contributed one-third of the budget through technical assistance, plans to show the film in Europe and North America next year.

"It would be good if foreign people learned more about the real Genghis Khan," Bajinim believes. "He did great things, and he also made mistakes. He was just a man like you or me."

David Tracey is a free-lance writer based in Tokyo.

PEOPLE

In China, a Reversal

China's official press is suddenly heaping praise on the film director Zhang Yimou after Beijing's cultural commissars twice tried to kill his chances of winning an Oscar.

"Faultless" exclaimed Wen Rui Bao of Shanghai on Tuesday after reporters viewed Zhang's new film "Ju Ju Goes to Court," the gold medal winner at the recent Chung-chung film festival. "A realistic and unadorned work about the everyday lives of normal people," said the People's Daily, the newspaper of the Communist Party. Zhang's films have repeatedly won prizes overseas. But Beijing only recently lifted a ban on his two previous films, "Ju Dou" and "Raise the Red Lantern," after Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, renewed his call for more liberal thinking. Beijing sought to pull "Ju Dou" from consideration for an Academy Award in 1991 because it "exposed too much darkness" about Chinese society. "Raise the Red Lantern" was nominated for an Oscar this year over China's objections.

The directors Michael Ritchie and Dennis Hooper have replaced Peter Bogdanovich on the jury of the Venice Film Festival, which opened Tuesday. Carlo Poessecco, the festival curator, said Bogdanovich had withdrawn suddenly, citing conflicts with his work schedule.

Steven Spielberg is being sued for at least \$4 million by a writer who says the filmmaker stole his idea for a movie about toy soldiers. Barry Speloffo says he approached Spielberg's Amblin Entertainment Co. with his script in 1988 and 1990 and was turned down. He says he read in an industry magazine in April that Amblin was working on a project called "Small Soldiers."

A year after Blondie rocked comic strip pages by announcing she was getting a job, her chowhound husband, Dagwood, is bagging his desk job (of nearly 60 years) to work for her catering business. Dagwood, Blondie and their faithful readers will get to digest the idea slowly. It began to unfold this week in the syndicated strip by Dean Young and Stan Drake. "We'll see Dagwood increasingly embattled at work," said Amanda Hesse, a spokeswoman for King Features Syndicate, which distributes the strip. Blondie will conclude she needs someone for her

business "who really knows food." Hesse wouldn't reveal more, saying she didn't want to "spoil the fun" for readers of the strip, which appears in 2,000 newspapers in 34 countries and 35 languages.

David Letterman will leave NBC when his contract is up in April, a trade magazine says. The "Late Night" host will begin negotiating with other networks as early as this month. Advertising Age reported, quoting unidentified TV executives, Letterman was widely reported to have been unhappy at being passed over by NBC in favor of Jay Leno to replace Johnny Carson on "Tonight." A publicist for "Late Night" said contract talks were continuing.

The actor Michael Moriarty, best known for his role on the television series "Law and Order," will conduct his own symphony for the first time on Sept. 12 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. Moriarty's Symphony for String Orchestra received mixed reviews when it was first presented at St. Louis in 1985.

Henry Hart, a retired judge, gave a sigh of relief when he learned that the Midland, Michigan, library has a maximum fine of \$2 for overdue books. After all, 5 cents a day over 77 years could add up. Hart said he recently found a copy of "Ivanhoe" at his sister's home, with the words "Midland Library" stamped on it. He figured it was checked out around 1915 because the library changed its name a few years later. "I took it back and offered to pay any fines they had," he said. "They first figured it out to be about \$13,775. But then they said their maximum fine was \$2." Hart was doubly lucky. Fines go up Friday to 10 cents per day to a maximum of \$5.

After two weeks at a village in the Dolomites, Pope John Paul II is said to be regaining his color and rediscovering the pleasures of life away from the demands of the Vatican. "It's no longer convalescence but vacation," said Joaquin Navarro, a spokesman who has been accompanying the 72-year-old pontiff on his almost daily walks. In July, a tumor was removed from the pope's colon.

TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER
Appears on Page 8

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